The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

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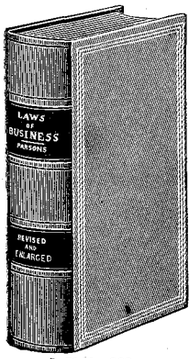

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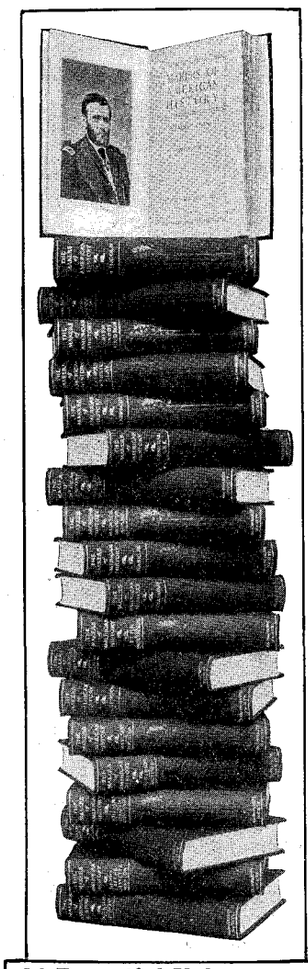

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE NATION CONTEMPLATES ITS WASTEFULNESS

"A DIRECTORS' meeting of the great political and economic corporation known as the United States of America," of which "the stockholders are the 87,000,000 people of this country," is Mr. James J. Hill's apt characterization of the momentous White House Conference of last week. To this Conference President Roosevelt brought together forty-four Governors and some five hundred other representative men from all parts of the Union—including Cabinet officers, Supreme-Court justices, Senators, Representatives, and experts in various lines of science and industry—to "consider the question of the conservation and use of the great fundamental sources of wealth of this nation." The occasion for the meeting, explains the President in his opening address, "lies in the fact that the natural resources of our country are in danger of exhaustion if we permit the old wasteful methods of exploiting them longer to continue." The question of their conservation, he therefore believes, "is the most weighty question now before the people of the United States." For this reason, and because never before in our history have the nation's Chief Executive and the Chief Executives of the Commonwealths composing the nation thus gathered for counsel, this meeting in the East Room of the White House is generally acknowledged by the press to be a matter of vast potentiality and historic significance. "A historic event—a new departure in government," exclaims *The Wall Street Journal;* and some of the Washington correspondents describe it as "epoch-making." It "promises to assist materially in the development of the art of popular government in our great federation of States," remarks the Chicago *Daily News*, while the Philadelphia *Press* hails it as "the work of a man who thinks nationally." The New York *Evening Post* pays its tribute with less semblance of spontaneity when it admits that "this is distinctly a case where Mr. Roosevelt's love of the spectacular and skill in advertising have proved of public advantage." The New York *Sun* is the only paper we yet have seen which holds absolutely aloof from the enthusiasm of the occasion. At the head of its editorial column it quotes for the benefit of the assembled Governors the now famous phrase, "Let us alone"; and it goes on to suggest that "mischievous possibilities" lurk in the conference. *The Sun* questions the need of developing a "complementary system of transportation by water" (which is part of the program of the Inland Waterways Commission) while the railroads are bemoaning their idle freight-cars. As a rule, however, the press dwell only upon the larger aspects of the subject, and many echo the prediction of the Harrisburg *Telegraph* that "altho the Conference is without executive authority, its deliberations will undoubtedly have a far-reaching influence on the course of legislation in various States." The conclusions of this Conference, said one of the speakers, "will carry a weight greater than legislatures can impart, a force that even courts could not strengthen, because they will not be subject to repeal," and because "they will represent a truly national opinion."

No editorial comments can reflect the spirit and purpose of the gathering as accurately as will a few quotations from some of the principal addresses. The President, in an opening speech, which some papers call the most momentous of all his public addresses, said in part:

"The growth of this nation by leaps and bounds makes one of the most striking and important chapters in the history of the world. Its growth has been due to the rapid development, and, alas! that it should be said, to the rapid destruction, of our natural resources. Nature has supplied to us in the United States, and still supplies to us, more kinds of resources in a more lavish degree than has ever been the case at any other time or with any other people. Our position in the world has been attained by the extent and thoroughness of the control we have achieved over nature; but we are more, and not less, dependent upon what she furnishes than at any previous time of history since the days of primitive man. . . .

"This nation began with the belief that its landed possessions were illimitable and capable of supporting all the people who might care to make our country their home; but already the limit of unsettled land is in sight, and indeed but little land fitted for agriculture now remains unoccupied save what can be reclaimed by irrigation and drainage. We began with an unapproached heritage of forests; more than half of the timber is gone. We began with coal-fields more extensive than those of any other nation and with iron ores regarded as inexhaustible, and many experts now declare that the end of both iron and coal is in sight.

"The mere increase in our consumption of coal during 1907 over 1906 exceeded the total consumption in 1876, the centennial year. The enormous stores of mineral oil and gas are largely gone. Our natural waterways are not gone, but they have been so injured by neglect and by the division of responsibility and utter lack of system in dealing with them that there is less navigation on them now than there was fifty years ago. Finally, we began with soils of unexampled fertility and we have so impoverished them by injudicious use and by failing to check erosion that their crop-producing power is diminishing instead of increasing. In a word, we have thoughtlessly, and to a large degree unnecessarily, diminished the resources upon which not only our prosperity but the prosperity of our children must always depend."

These natural resources, as the President went on to say, can be divided into two sharply distinguished classes, according as they are or are not capable of renewal. Our supplies of coal, oil, gas, and metals can not renew themselves, and must ultimately be exhausted. The problem in regard to this class is to find less

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wasteful processes for their extraction and use. On the other hand, "the soil, the forests, the waterways" fall in the second class of resources, namely, "those which can not only be used in such manner as to leave them undiminished for our children, but can actually be improved by wise use." To quote further:

"No wise use of a farm exhausts its fertility. So with the forests. We are over the verge of a timber famine in this country, and it is unpardonable for the nation or the States to permit any further cutting of our timber save in accordance with a system which will provide that the next generation shall see the timber increased instead of diminished. Moreover, we can add enormous tracts of the most valuable possible agricultural land to the national domain by irrigation in the arid and semi-arid regions, and by drainage of great tracts of swamp land in the humid regions. We can enormously increase our transportation facilities by the canalization of our rivers so as to complete a great system of waterways on the Pacific, Atlantic, and Gulf coasts and in the Mississippi Valley, from the Great Plains to the Alleghenies and from the Northern lakes to the mouth of the mighty Father of Waters. But all these various uses of our natural resources are so closely connected that they should be coordinated, and should be treated as part of one coherent plan and not in haphazard and piecemeal fashion. . . . .

"In the past we have admitted the right of the individual to injure the future of the Republic for his own present profit. The time has come for a change."

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, on the subject of the conservation of ores and minerals, presented some startling statistics. Unless we change our present wasteful methods of mining, or unless "some industrial revolution comes which can not now be foreseen" he predicted that our original heritage of coal "will be gone before the end of the next century, say, two hundred years hence." A suggestive possibility, however, is indicated in the closing sentences of the following passage:

"Still more wasteful than our processes of mining are our methods of consuming coal. Of all the coal burned in the power plants of the country, not more than from 5 to 10 per cent. of the potential energy is actually used; the remaining 90 per cent. to 95 per cent. is absorbed in rendering the smaller fraction available in actual work. In direct heating the loss is less, but in electric heating and lighting it is much more—indeed, in ordinary electric-light plants hardly one-fifth of one per cent., one five-hundredth part, of the energy of the coal is actually utilized. There is at present no known remedy for this. . . . We are not without hope, however, of discoveries that may yet enable man to convert potential into mechanical energy direct, avoiding this fearful waste. If that day ever come, our coal supply might be considered unending."

Our supply of iron ore, according to Mr. Carnegie, can last, at the present increasing rate of consumption, less than one hundred years. He sees light, however, in the fact that the growing use of concrete tends to lessen the great demand for iron for structural purposes; and he predicts that the discovery of new alloys will further check the drain upon our iron supply. But "no single step open to us to-day," he asserts, would do more to conserve both our coal and iron than "the substitution of water-carriage for rail-carriage wherever practicable, and the careful adjustment of the one to the other throughout the country." This he explained as follows:

"Moving 1,000 tons of heavy freight by rail requires an 80 ton locomotive and twenty-five 20-ton steel cars (each of 40-ton capacity), or 580 tons of iron and steel, with an average of, say, ten miles of double track (with 90-pound rails), or 317 tons additional; so that, including switches, frogs, fish-plates, spikes, and other incidentals, the carriage requires the use of an equal weight of metal. The same freight may be moved by water by means of 100 to 250 tons of metal, so that the substitution of water-carriage for rail-carriage would reduce the consumption of iron by three-fourths to

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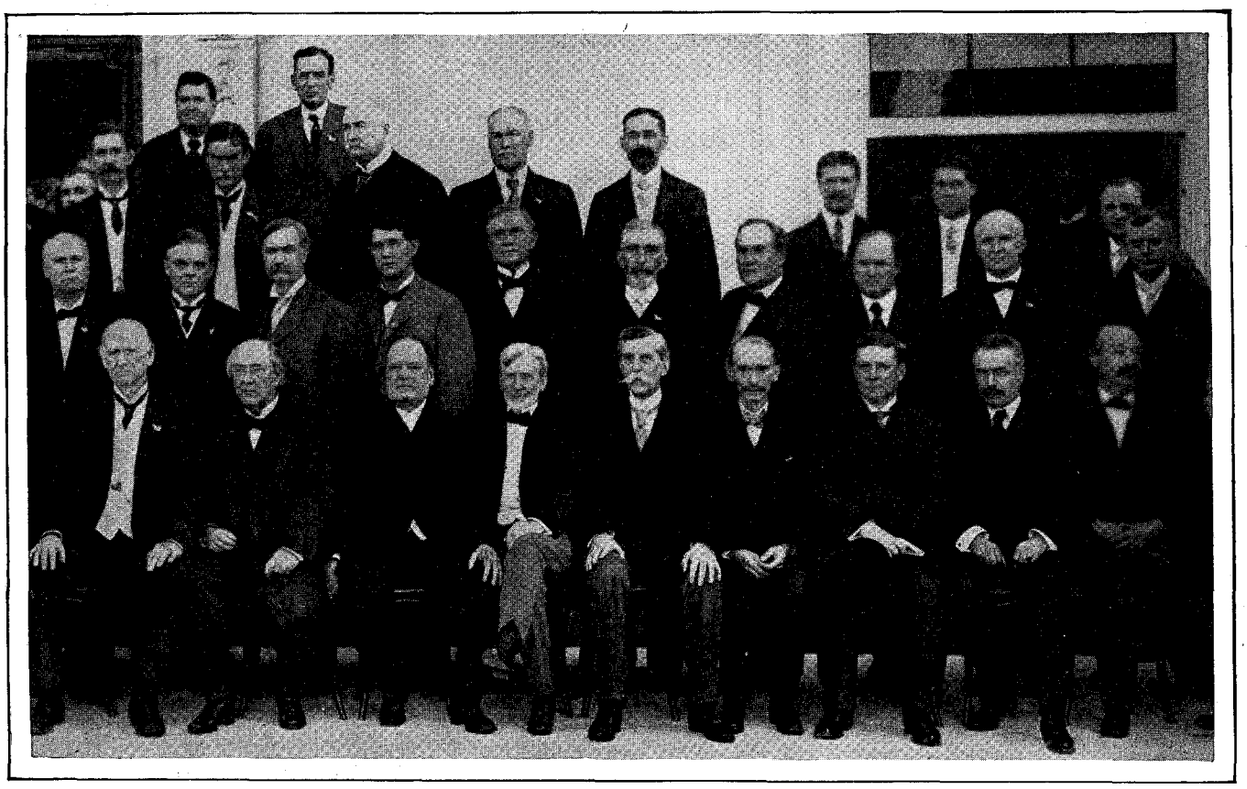

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seven-eighths in this department. At the same time the consumption of coal for motive power would be reduced 50 to 75 per cent., with a corresponding reduction in the coal required for smelting."

Other checks upon the exhaustion of our coal supply are suggested in the following passage:

"Naturalists tell us that coal is a reservoir of solar energy stored up in ages past, and that the same is partly true also of other chemically complex substances, including ores. The sun-motor still runs; its rays render the globe habitable, and may yet be made to produce power through solar engines, or may be concentrated in furnaces—as in the Portuguese priest's heliophore at the St. Louis Exposition, with its temperature of 6,000° F., in which a cube of iron evaporated like a snowball in a Bessemer converter. The sun helps to raise the tides, which some day will be harnessed. . . . It is only within the past decade that electrical transmission has made water-power generally available for driving machinery, for smelting, and for moving trains, and has at the same time created a new market for copper; yet it is a safe forecast that this method of using solar energy (for such water is as the product of sun-heat) will soon affect the constantly increasing drain on our coal. And just as the woods and the ores and the mineral fuels have become sources of wealth and power within our memory, so will become the running waters within a few years!"

"The greatest asset we have in the United States is our soil," said Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, "and we are destroying that as promptly as we can." The importance of conserving this asset was convincingly presented to the Conference by Mr. James J. Hill. More ruinous even than the unprevented erosion which has reduced to permanent sterility millions of once fertile acres in the East and South, said Mr. Hill, is the universal and constant process of soil exhaustion due to unscientific methods of agriculture. In no other important country in the world, with the exception of Russia, according to this speaker, is agriculture at so low an ebb as in our own. The farmer's return per acre is diminishing for the country at large, in spite of the fact that soils should "either increase or maintain their productivity indefinitely under proper cultivation." To quote further:

"The two remedies are as well ascertained as is the evil. Rotation of crops and the use of fertilizers act as tonics upon the soil. We might expand our resources and add billions of dollars to our national wealth by conserving soil resources, instead of exhausting them as we have the forests and the contents of the mines.

"Nearly 36 per cent. of our people are engaged directly in agriculture. But all the rest depend upon it. In the last analysis, commerce, manufactures, our home market, every form of activity runs back to the bounty of the earth by which every worker, skilled and unskilled, must be fed and by which his wages are ultimately paid. The farm products of the United States in 1906 were valued at $6,794,000,000, and in 1907 at $7,412,000,000. . . . Of our farm areas only one-half is improved. It does not produce one-half of what it could be made to yield; not by some complex system of intensive culture, but merely by ordinary care and industry intelligently applied. It is the capital upon which alone we can draw through all the future, but the amount of the draft that will be honored depends upon the care and intelligence given to its cultivation. Were any statesman to show us how to add $7,000,000,000 annually to our foreign trade, it would be the sensation of the hour. The way to do this in agriculture is open. Our share in the increase would not be the percentage of profit allowed by successful trading, but the entire capital sum. On the other side stands the fact that the unappropriated area suited to farm purposes is almost gone, and that we have been for the last century reducing the producing power of the country. Nowhere in the range of national purposes is the reward for conservation of a national resource so ample. Nowhere is the penalty of neglect so threatening."

The Philadelphia *Press* points out a specific instance of what might be achieved by the cooperation of Federal and State

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governments in the case of the Ohio River, whose floods in some years cause a damage placed at $100,000,000. We read:

"Over great areas, where there should be factory plants and villages, there are none, because of periodical floods. If the water were distributed through the year there would always be nine feet clear for navigation over the whole river. This is lacking over much of the course much of the time. The fall of the rivers which make up the Ohio, and the rivers flowing into the Ohio, if used through dams, would develop 3,000,000 horse-power.

"Here are three great losses on a single river system, losses from flood, losses from higher freights due to lack of river navigation the year around, and lost horse-power.

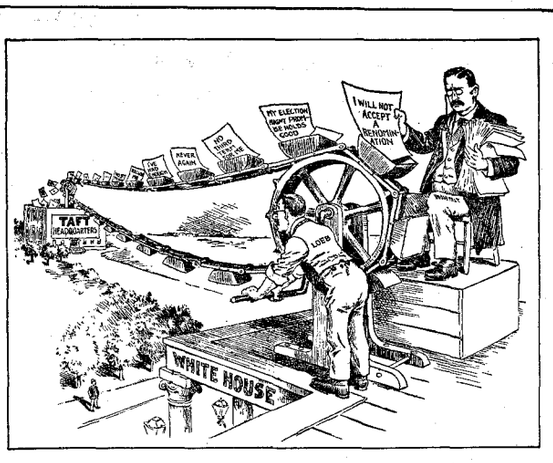
"Could this be saved? Mr. M. O. Leighton [chief hydrographer of the United States Geological Survey], in a report made to the Inland Waterways Commission, shows that it can be. All that is needed is a comprehensive plan covering six States—Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee—across which the rivers that make up the Ohio run.

"Given such a plan, reservoirs could be built for $125,000,000, taking the cost of like reservoirs elsewhere. These would hold the surplus flood-water and save the destruction from floods. The water would be turned on as needed and nine feet deep be kept all the year around. The rental of the horse-power, at $20 per horse-power per year, would bring about $60,000,000.

"As *The Engineering News* says, if the ninety-seven reservoirs needed cost $250,000,000, the result would pay lavish profits and save 15,000,000 tons of coal a year."

On the last day of the Convention it was decided that a similar meeting of Governors will be held next year, when the question of a permanent organization will be considered. It is understood that among the topics to be discust next year will be extradition, the standardization of laws on marriage and divorce, taxation, and police power. The press seem much interested in the idea of a "House of Governors," and in this connection attach great importance to Secretary Root's address to the Conference, in the course of which he said:

"The Constitution of the United States prohibits the States from making any agreement with each other without the consent of Congress, but you can make any number of agreements with the consent of Congress. . . . I regard this meeting as marking a new departure—the beginning of an era in which the States of the Union will exercise their reserved powers upon a higher plane of patriotism and love of country than has ever existed before."



TAFT'S BOOMERS WILL NEVER BE HAPPY TILL THEY GET SOMETHING LIKE THIS.
—Le Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

THE MAROONED ARTILLERY OFFICER

NATIONAL interest is being manifested in the spectacle of a veteran artillery officer exiled to a deserted fort in the wilds of Arizona, twenty-five miles from the nearest railroad-station, seventy-five miles from the nearest surgeon, housed in quarters that are too dilapidated to keep out the wind, rain, snow, and sleet, and that are insanitary to the point of being a menace to health, all for the crime of ill-temper. The officer is Col. W. F. Stewart, of the Coast Artillery, and his exile to Arizona, it appears from the official correspondence, is intended to induce him to retire from the Army, where he is regarded as a trouble-maker.

We have not seen any newspaper that advocates his restoration to the command of a garrison, but several are insisting that he should have the benefit of a fair trial, and not be punished in this unusual manner without a chance to defend himself. The New York *Sun* thinks the case "is

A CAREFUL NURSE.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

HE'S NEARLY GOT HER.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

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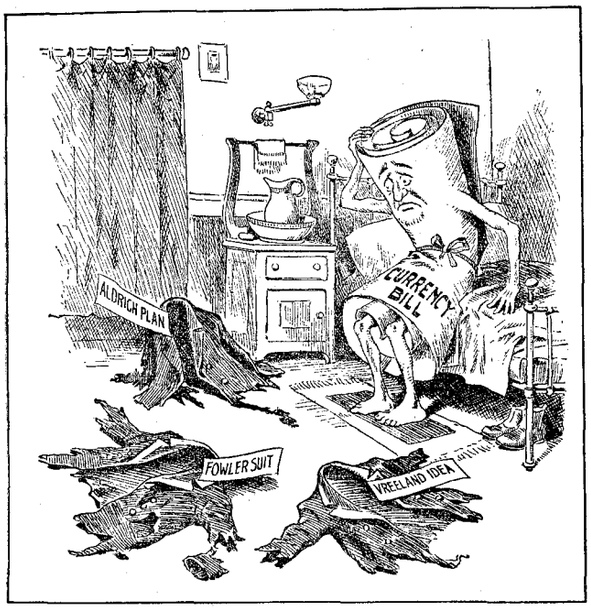
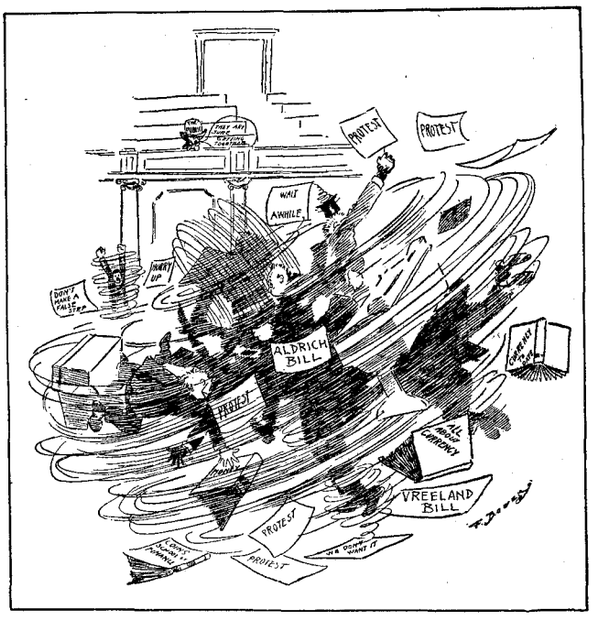


IN A BAD WAY.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.



GETTING TOGETHER ON CURRENCY.
—Bowers in the Indianapolis *News*.

THE VICISSITUDES OF A CURRENCY BILL.

enough to inspire positive disgust with government by feeling, and make one long for the pre-Rooseveltian days when the presumption of innocence obtained in favor of every man"; and the New York *Evening Post* thinks the "worst side of the incident" is the spectacle of our Chief Executive "denying an officer the right to a trial by his peers." Says the Baltimore *Sun*:

"No man should be condemned unheard. Every man, even tho he is an army officer, subject to the orders of his superiors in rank, is entitled to a fair trial before he is condemned and punished. The Commander-in-Chief of the Army is continually preaching the doctrine of the 'square deal.' The officer's friends now demand from the Commander-in-Chief a square deal for Colonel Stewart. And Senator Rayner, who gained national reputation by his defense of Admiral Schley, also the subject of persecution in high quarters, should see to it that Mr. Roosevelt is made to come out in the open, cease what looks like a petty and cruel persecution, and adopt a straightforward, manly course toward a subordinate whose lips are sealed and who can not defend himself from a campaign of innuendo."

The most authoritative and enlightening comments on the case appear in the President's letter to Senator Rayner, who is championing the Colonel's cause, and the Senator's reply on the floor of the Senate. The President says that Colonel Stewart "is a nuisance in the service, being both incompetent and temperamentally unfit to exercise command over enlisted men, or to control other officers, or to behave with propriety when brought in contact with civilians." The Colonel declines to retire unless made a brigadier-general, which the President declares he is "grossly unfit" to be, so the present punishment was devised to force him to retire. The idea of a court-martial was rejected "for the reason that while a court-martial would undoubtedly award some punishment, it would fall short of what was really needed, the separation of Colonel Stewart from active service." "If he had consented to retire," the President adds, "there would have been no punishment at all, and what of punishment has occurred has been purely owing to the insistence of the Colonel himself, tho he has been not only a very inefficient, but a pernicious officer, that he should be retired as a brigadier-general." Further:

"Criticism has been made of this action by people who desire that 'mercy' should be shown to Colonel Stewart, or who speak as if he had been 'tyrannized' over. In effect this criticism is a demand that Colonel Stewart be kept in some position where he can himself tyrannize over subordinates who are helpless to resist this tyranny unless it becomes overt to a degree which he has been careful not to permit. The very persons who are apt to clamor against corrective measures when employed against enlisted men who need them, or to be jealous of the actions of officers of the Army when the right is on their side in controversies with civilians, have now demanded improper favoritism for Colonel Stewart, altho his is a case in which the officer has really treated enlisted men and subordinate officers improperly, and has in actual fact behaved improperly toward civilians."

The President details several cases where Colonel Stewart became embroiled with subordinates and civilians, including one where he kept a lieutenant in an undesirable post something like the one he is now occupying himself, and says:

"The facts above given show that Colonel Stewart is entitled to no consideration whatever; that he ought to be retired from the Army forthwith, and that to adopt any other disposition of the case than that which has actually been adopted would be unfair to the interests of the Army and particularly unfair to the interests of the enlisted men and unjust to the civilians at any post to which he might be assigned.

"Now as to your suggestion as to a trial. For the reasons given above, and also in the memorandum which I herewith forward, there is no point in having a court-martial. At present I do not see how a court of inquiry could be of use, for I do not see how any court of inquiry would express an opinion to which I should pay more heed than to the judgment of Generals Wade, Grant, Murray, Duvall, and Davis, in accordance with whose recommendations I have acted. You say it is only by a court of inquiry that we 'could ascertain the truth or untruth of the charges.' I feel that the truth of the charges has been established beyond the possibility of upsetting, by the reports quoted in the body of my letter. I will, however, consider this matter of a court of inquiry carefully before making a final decision; but at present I am not inclined to view the proceedings with favor . . . I do not understand your allusion to a joint resolution by Congress; such measures as those taken in this case are purely within the scope of the President's duties and authority. The course followed in this case is the course which will hereafter be followed, to the great benefit of the Army, in all such cases; letters to this effect have already been addrest to the commanding officers of the several departments."

In his reply Senator Rayner quotes phrases from the President's letter to show that the Colonel's exile is considered a "punishment," and then quotes several authorities to show that

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"punishments can not legally be inflicted at the will of commanders —that they can be administered only in execution of the approved sentences of military courts" (Winthrop). Senator Rayner accordingly has introduced a joint resolution calling for a court of inquiry on the case.

Considerable amusement was caused in the Senate by the Senator's thinly veiled satire on the President in his references to Colonel Stewart's unfortunate "temperamental infirmities, certain peculiarities of disposition that manifest themselves whenever there is any opposition to the display of individualism." The Senator went on:

"The President has come to the conclusion that Colonel Stewart is a man who wants to have his own way. Whenever there is a controversy between himself and others, imitating the example of the Constitutional Commander of the Army, he wants to dominate the situation, that he has his own ideas about his public duties, and that he does not propose to be interfered with in the performance of them.

"Those are not the charges, Mr. President, that Colonel Stewart makes against the President, but the charges that the President makes against Colonel Stewart."

The Senator closed his speech with this strong condemnation of the President's course:

"In all the days of the common law, since star-chamber process passed into oblivion, no precedent can be found for such a practise. If we have a military code in this country that permits without a hearing the humiliation of an officer of the Army, that strips him of his command without notice of his alleged delinquency, that without a charge against his character or his courage or his honor can banish him to solitary exile and offer him the alternative of retirement or acceptance of this punishment, if he can be driven from one abandoned post to another, and when he asks for the charges that have been made against him can be denied the right to have any information upon the subject, if this is the law of the land, then the law of the land is a disgrace to the land and ought to be obliterated from the statute-book; and I venture to say that if this be its true interpretation, it is an instrument of despotism that has no counterpart among any 'other people claiming to be civilized or under any other government purporting to be free.'"

The whole trouble might have been avoided, some think, by the display of more tact and less temper in dealing with the refractory Colonel. Says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post:*

"It is pointed out by officers in the War Department that a score of duties could have been found for Colonel Stewart which would have kept him nominally employed and at the same time removed him from direct contact with the line of the Army and command over troops. He might have been ordered to write a history of the coast artillery, or to have made a comparative study of the ranges of big guns. General MacArthur was ordered to Milwaukee to spend the remaining days of his service in writing out the reports of his observations of the Russian-Japanese war. It seems that any one might have seen that sending a coast-artillery colonel to an abandoned infantry post in Arizona had all the dramatic qualities to command public attention and enlist popular sympathy."

TO RAISE RAILWAY RATES

THE advance in freight rates proposed by the Eastern railroads will mean an increase in cost of living of $1.75 per annum to each of the 80,000,000 inhabitants of the United States, asserts the Illinois Manufacturers' Association. According to this remarkable statement the increased rates will raise the present gross freight revenue of the roads east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio "from approximately $1,000,000,000 to $1,400,000,000." The proposal of the railroad managers to advance freight rates is reported to be the result of an alleged falling off of more than 10 per cent. in the gross income of the railroads. It is admitted that this course has been decided upon by the lines east of Chicago, altho it is not yet certain when the new rates will go into effect. Already representative manufacturing and shipping interests are making themselves heard in indignant protest, which is echoed by a large section of the press. Thus the New York *Evening Post* finds something almost ludicrous in the argument "that railroad freight rates ought to be increased because business is bad," and believes it eminently "fit for the plot of a Gilbert and

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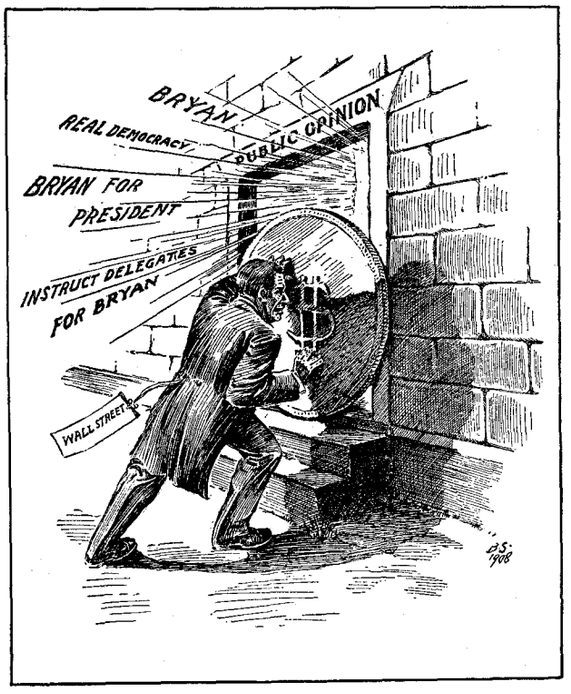
ALMOST THERE.

—Rogers in *Harper's Weekly.*



INEFFECTIVE OPPOSITION.

—B. S. in the Columbia (S. C.) *State.*

TWO VIEWS OF THE BRYAN BOOM.

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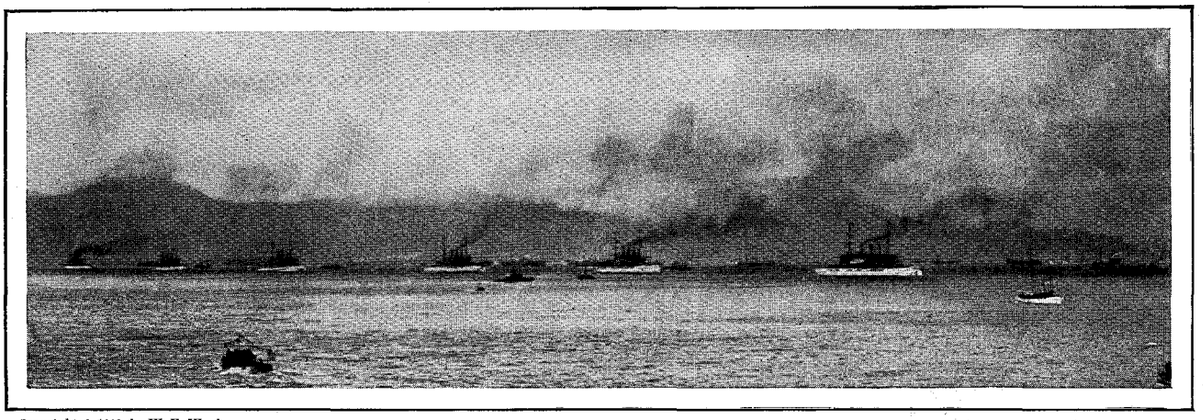

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THE FLEET IN SAN FRANCISCO BAY.

Sullivan opera." "If a railroad can recoup its losses from trade depression by advancing prices," it adds, "then so can any other industry in which fair play and honest competition prevail." "The plea that railroads can not further reduce expenses so as to escape loss, and must therefore advance rates to enlarge their income," says *The Journal of Commerce*, "is hardly acceptable." We read further:

"It may be admitted that the railroads are in some respects in an exceptional position, but there are economic principles that apply to them as well was to others. In the time of prosperous activity and advancing prices their expenses increased largely. The wages of labor were raised and the cost of materials and supplies advanced. The point was reached after a while where the increase in expenses was out of proportion to that in volume of business and the revenue from it. Net earnings did not keep pace relatively with gross receipts. During this period of rising prices and wages there was no general advance in rates, but so long as the full tide of traffic continued there was no hardship in that. The volume and density of traffic was such as to make up for increased expenses so long as the roads kept in condition to handle their traffic and avoid loss from congestion and delay. There was an improvement in dividends and an expansion of capital which was not justified in all cases.

"It was only when the reaction came that the pinch was felt, but that was when it began to be felt among producers and shippers as well as carriers. The normal process of relief in transportation, as well as in manufacturing and trading, lies in economizing expense and not in increasing charges, which tends to restrain recovery from depression instead of helping it. Cost should come down in the lowering of prices and wages until the strain is relieved."

"Unfortunately the railroads can not consider the question from the viewpoint of abstraction," remarks the New York *Globe*, in a somewhat spirited defense of the railway official's standpoint. It says of the railroads:

"They are up against a practical situation. Speaking roughly, 70 per cent. of the gross income of the railways of this country goes for operating expenses—for wages of employees and for supplies. To suggestions of railway managers that saving be effected in wages Mr. Gompers and the heads of the railway brotherhoods, supported apparently by the President of the United States and public sentiment, reply that under no circumstances will they entertain such a proposal. Likewise sellers of steel, of timber, of fuel and the other supplies the railways consume sternly refuse to lower prices. . . . Of the remaining 30 per cent. of gross railway income approximately 15 per cent. goes to pay interest on bonds and in other fixt charges. This sum is not reducible—the railways must pay every dollar when due or else go into the hands of receivers. Of the remaining 15 per cent. 8 per cent. goes for taxes, which States will not reduce, for improvements that can not be discontinued if service is to go on for good, and for miscellaneous expenditure. Approximately but 7 per cent. of the gross income of the railways is left for dividends to stockholders or to add to surpluses to provide for the needs of lean years. . . . . .

"It is generally assumed to be a principle of business that income must equal outgo and a little more. Those who are fluent in finding fault with the railroads are dumb when they are asked why this law should not also operate in the railway business."

OUR "HEROES" AT SAN FRANCISCO

IF the sailor boys of the big fleet at San Francisco had saved the nation in the wild wrack of battle they could scarcely be received with more enthusiasm than the people of California are showing. The editors are ransacking the dictionaries for superlatives. "As the fleet itself is the ultimate expression of organized human force," exclaims the San Francisco *Chronicle*, "so its *personnel* represents the ultimate of manliness, courage, and skill," and "in no other human service," it goes on, "can be found men more patriotic in devotion to duty or more competent in the discharge of that duty." In the midst of all the furor, however, the San Francisco *Argonaut* rises to make a few remarks that resemble an icicle unexpectedly applied to the spine of a fever patient. "We hope that we will not be accused of bad manners," it observes, "if we take the opportunity to point out some anomalies in the tremendous hubbub over the Atlantic fleet." To quote further:

"We are receiving the men of this fleet from Admiral Evans down to galley-boys with all the honors due to conquering heroes, while as a matter of fact nobody has done anything of a heroic sort. These gallants in blue have done nothing more than in obedience to orders and in holiday fashion to sail round from Hampton Roads to San Francisco, stopping conveniently for feasting and dancing and for chucking the girls of half a dozen countries under their dimpled chins. As a maneuver the voyage has been most interesting; as a frolic it has been a vast and stupendous success. But looking at the whole incident in dead sober seriousness, there has been nothing about it in the leastwise difficult or heroic, calling for special gratitude or even acknowledgment on the part of the public. . . . . .

"The real significance of this cruise into Pacific waters is political rather than martial. A situation arose in which it seemed necessary to impress the world with the intention of the United States to have its legitimate share in the control of the Pacific Ocean regarded as a field of human enterprise. Russia had in recent years asserted claims at odds at certain points with the interest and the dignity of the United States. Japan, having struck a mighty blow at the power of Russia, had taken a tone that did not set well in the view of the civilized world, and especially of the United States, with respect to Pacific Ocean affairs. Those who speak for the public opinion of Japan—if there be any such thing in that country—had developed a spirit of 'sassiness' toward things American which jarred somewhat upon our national sensibilities. And then there appeared some question on the part of the older nations of Europe as to just what part the United States proposed to play in the rising world of the Pacific Ocean. On the whole it seemed a good time to do something that would indicate not only to Japan and Russia, but to all the other countries of the earth, that the United States proposes to have a finger or possibly a whole hand

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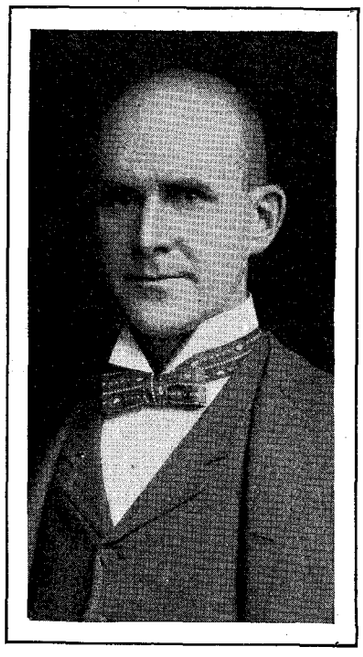
in the Pacific pie. The voyage of the battle-ship fleet was happily and wisely conceived, first as an answer to questions declared and implied, second as an assertion of national purpose in the Pacific Ocean, third as a visible mark of the power of the United States upon the sea."

SOCIALISM AS A WORKING FORCE

THE nomination of Eugene V. Debs for President by the Socialist National Convention in session in Chicago last week attracts little attention in the "capitalistic" press, altho the Chicago *Socialist* claims that "such an opportunity as has never before come to the Socialists of this or any other country" now lies before the Socialist party in the United States. The election, it says, comes "at a time when capitalism has broken down," and when the labor-unions are being forced by conditions to abandon the principle of "no politics in the unions." Neither Mr. Gompers, the Independence League, nor either of the "two old capitalist parties," says *The Socialist*, is able to help labor in its present crisis. On the other hand, it adds:



EUGENE V. DEBS,

For the third time Socialist nominee for President of the United States. Benjamin Hanford, of New York, was nominated for Vice-President.

"The Socialists, appealing to the recognition of the existence of a class struggle and pointing out the only possible way of ending that struggle, go into this campaign at a time when that struggle has reached a sharpness and brutality such as have never before been known. The organized workers of America have been flaunted, defied, and outraged by the ruling class. The supreme judicial, and therefore supreme power in every way, has wiped out rights that have been supposed to be long ago secured. The trade-union treasuries have been placed in the power of their enemies, trade-union officials have been imprisoned, trade-union weapons have been destroyed and their members left defenseless. . . . . .

"All this is taking place in the midst of an intellectual atmosphere permeated with Socialist sentiment. For the last two years the United States has been turning out more Socialist books than any other nation on earth. It has left Germany, long the leader, far behind in this respect. The whole environment is electric with Socialist sentiment and Socialist thought."

The New York *Globe*, however, while admitting that the Socialist movement in the United States is "not negligible," points out that it would not be more harmful to neglect it than to "magnify it out of all proportion to its actual relations."

Of the strength and meaning of Socialism as an international force Mr. George Allen England draws a striking picture in *The Review of Reviews* (May). Mr. England, himself a Socialist, not only gives the essential facts regarding the world movement of Socialism, but he also tells enthusiastically of the success which the Socialists themselves believe they have accomplished. "Socialism is in no sense a fixt, motionless entity," the writer asserts, "which may be ticketed and laid by for future reference. It is a flux, a flow—a movement, not an institution." From the inception of the International Socialist party in London in 1864, "when its formation caused hardly a ripple on the troubled surface of the world waters," the writer goes on to explain the growth of the movement into an international force. Of the work of the permanent international bureau at Brussels we read:

"In time of war, for instance, the bureau has already put a damper on hostilities by proclaiming the identity of interests between the working-classes of the countries involved. Once this work can be thoroughly completed, war will end, for without the proletariat to fight, war is a physical impossibility. . . . . .

"At the time of the Algeciras affair the Kaiser was summarily plucked back from what might have been a decidedly glorious and successful war with France by the stand taken at Brussels—the threat of a general strike if hostilities began—and the war talk had to be dropt like a hot potato. Norway and Sweden effected their recent separation without bloodshed through the intervention of Brussels, '*cette main de fer dans un gant de velours.*' And when the Czar begged men and money from his cousins of Germany and Austria to crush revolution within his borders he ran fair into an effective, organized opposition from Brussels which effectually cooled the good offices of his allies."

The Socialist party is "far and away the largest political unit, not only of to-day, but of any time," Mr. England believes. To verify this statement the writer quotes the accompanying revised table from Josiah Strong's "Social Progress," which gives some idea of the political and journalistic strength of the world movement.

Country.	First Recorded Year.	Vote.	Latest Recorded Year.	Vote.	Socialists in National Legislatures.	Socialist Journals.
Argentina	...	.....	1903	5,000*	1 in 120	2
Austria	1895	90,000	1907	1,005,000	87 " 878	115
Australia	...	.....	1904	440,000	23 " 75	3
Belgium	1895	334,500	1904	500,000*	30 " 169	53
Bulgaria	...	.....	1900	10,000*	0 " 189	9
Canada	...	.....	1905	2,867	0 " 214	1
Denmark	1872	315	1906	76,612	24 " 114	24
Finland	...	.....	1907	280,000	80 " 220	11
France	1885	30,000	1906	1,120,000	115 " 584	45
Germany	1867	30,000	1907	3,251,005	43 " 397	159
Great Britain	1895	55,000	1906	342,196†	55 " 670	4
Holland	...	.....	1905	65,743	6 " 100	13
Italy	1893	20,000	1904	301,525	25 " 508	92
Luxemburg	...	.....	1903	40,000	7 " 45	..
Norway	..	.....	1903	24,774	17 " 114	17
Servia	...	.....	1905	30,000*	1 " 130	..
Spain	1893	7,000	1907	9,000	0 " 431	12
Sweden	...	.....	1905	26,083	15 " 230	33
Switzerland	1890	13,500	1905	64,384*	2 " 167	5
United States	1888	2,064	1904	442,402‡	0 " 383	40
Totals	...	582,379	....	8,006,591	531§ " 5,748	648

* Estimated.

† Estimate of *The Labor Leader*. In regard to the French and English representation the fact should be noted that the figures here given include a number of different factions, of more or less radicalism, all, however, imbued with the Socialist philosophy. In England it is impossible to determine precisely what part of the labor vote is purely Socialist,—*i.e.*, cast for the "Social-Democratic Federation,"—since the Independent Labor party is not a Socialist body, tho expressly Socialistic in principle, while the Labor Representative Committee is "Practically" Socialistic, and the Fabian or Economic Socialists are elected as "Radicals."

‡ Including Socialist-Labor party vote.

§ Referring to the second house in bicameral bodies.

TABLE SHOWING POLITICAL STRENGTH OF SOCIALISM.

Significant as the strength of Socialism is thus portrayed, the writer believes the steady rate of growth is of even greater importance. He says:

"The Socialist movement grows with comparative steadiness, and never on the whole loses any ground once gained. . . . Persecution has never had any other effect on the movement than immensely to stimulate its growth. . . . Here in tangible form stands a body conceived, organized, brought into being not only through the worker's own unaided efforts, but also in despite of the most persistent, far-reaching, and unscrupulous opposition that the world's ruling classes have been able to devise."

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FOREIGN COMMENT

DECAY OF THE BRITISH NAVY

JUST at a time when England is astounding the world with her huge *Dreadnoughts* and planning even more powerful fighters, a trenchant writer in the weighty and well-informed *National Review* (London) comes forward with the claim that this dazzling display of strength is being made by sacrificing the smaller ships of the navy and driving many officers and men out of the service. Such a policy he declares suicidal. This writer, who signs himself "St. Barbara," says the British Admiralty have been trying to throw dust in the eyes of the public by talking economy and building marine monsters, and they have "very cleverly contrived to secure the even passionate advocacy of the free and independent press" of the country. "The First Sea Lord was complimented by his friends in the press upon his talent for making 'picturesque phrases'" when he invented the catchword "economy with efficiency." "This was the text of an elaborate Admiralty manifesto designed to prove that the less ships there were in the navy (economy), the stronger it was (efficiency)." By what Mr. Balfour in 1904 styled a "courageous stroke of the pen," "155 ships were swept off the active list. Cruisers, sloops, and gunboats, the peace patrol of the Empire, were swept from all seas." St. Barbara enlarges on this point as follows:

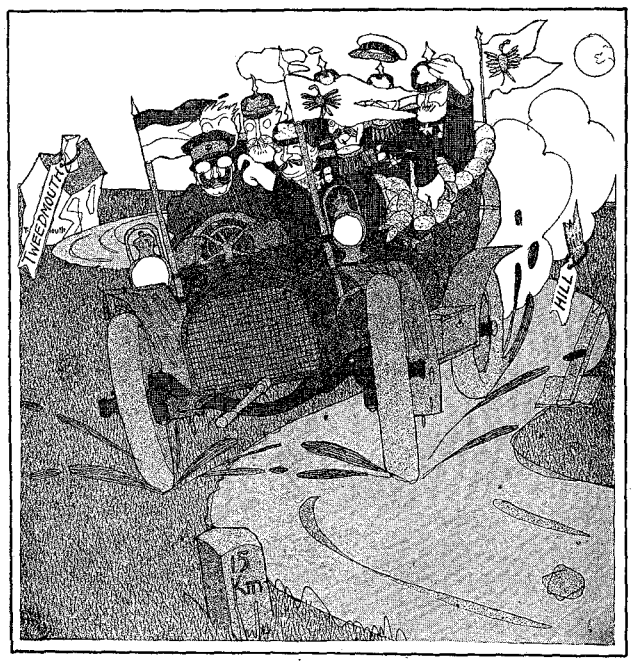
"Now, what were the results as regards the defense of the Empire? Among the vessels discarded were whole squadrons of valuable cruisers and patrol-ships. Some were sold for the price of scrap-iron. Others have been furtively brought back into service. In the mean time the flag practically disappeared from distant stations. The peace patrol was not even considered. Commerce was left to take care of itself. The public became partially conscious of the full extent of the mischief at the time of the earthquake in Jamaica, when the American Navy intervened in the absence of British ships, and Sir Frank Swettenham was sacrificed to that abject fear of America, which is a permanent obsession of the present Government. Again, when the Sultan of Zanzibar was forced to ask for British protection, it was Germany who sent a cruiser."

More serious still is the fact that *personnel* of the Navy is suffering and naval officers, for the first time in English history, are advertising for civil employment. Thus St. Barbara writes:

"In the mean time the one vital factor of naval strength, without which *Dreadnoughts* are no better than walnut-shells, has been, and is being, fatally impaired. They are the men, the men, and always the officers and men, who should be the first consideration. There must be enough men, and they must be trained to the utmost pitch. But what is the case? After a reduction of 3,000 men the figure stands where it stood last year. In the mean time enormous ships are being put into commission, each requiring a complement. In order to supply it, older ships must be laid up, when they will speedily rot. The sea-training of the men has been reduced. The nucleus crew system, whatever its theoretical value, has not even fulfilled its own conditions. The *personnel* have been so reduced that they are constantly shifted from ship to ship, losing all interest in their work and destroying their training. The short-service system has brought an element of weakness into the service, and increases unemployment ashore. For the first time the 'want places' columns of the newspapers contain the names of naval men. The standing disgrace of the Army has spread to the Navy. The Coastguard, the finest reserve, the invaluable guardians of the coast, have been reduced, and are threatened with abolition. The Marines have been reduced, and are (secretly) being still further cut down."

Even the big ships have no docks to hold them,—"seven *Dreadnoughts* and three cruiser-battle-ships—the result of the craze for big ships—and not a dock east of Portsmouth into which they can go." A navy, and a strong navy, is necessary for England if she would maintain her colonies and escape the lot of Belgium. England is Elisha, and the ravens that feed her are the colonies. No navy, no colonies, says St. Barbara, and no colonies, good-by to England's greatness. To quote his words:

"The colonies might conceivably exist apart from England; but under no circumstances could the England we know exist apart from her colonies. Long ago England sold her birthright for hard cash. She was once self-sufficing. She is now even as Elisha was in his cave. The prophet was fed by a miracle. England, in the glorious days of Cobden, expected a miracle. It did not happen, so that she had to train her own ravens, the while that little



WILLIAM II. AS EUROPEAN CHAUFFEUR.

ALL IN CHORUS—"We nearly came to grief at those two curves. For heaven's sake, Billy, be more careful at the next turn."
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

ETHEL ROOSEVELT AS LOCOMOTIVE-DRIVER.

FIREMAN—"Be careful, Miss—we are just approaching the dangerous entrance into the Chicago depot."
MISS ETHEL—"That is exactly what I am preparing for"
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

ROUGH RIDING.

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Elishas appeared in the cave and multiplied exceedingly, until Elisha was crowded. . . . . .

"The other nations contemplated this singular spectacle, and kept their own counsel. They decided to make the cash, while keeping their birthright. Now we have a little island of some forty-three million inhabitants and diminishing natural resources and a falling birth-rate, desperately fighting lusty great nations of sixty and seventy million vigorous people with vast untouched resources and a rising birth-rate. The only hope of the proud little island lies in her vast possessions overseas, with which she can match the world. Apart from these, what is the use of her? She is a practicable clearing-house, a good banker, and a pleasant playground for the rich, a hell for the poor. She has a reasonable prospect of becoming a polity like (let us say) Belgium."

AMERICA BEING SHAPED BY ITS SCHOOLS

A WRITER in the London *Times* who professes to have spent "a year among the Americans" thinks that the school, and not the home, is the great formative force in American character. Children are allowed every liberty in their homes, but they obtain the great training for life in the schools. Even the schools are in danger of being corrupted by paternalism, by the free supply of books, clothing, food, and even eye-glasses. This is the greatest menace to the strength and independence of American manhood, he thinks. Of the home and school he remarks:

"While American family life has a pervasive quality of tender devotion and considerate courtesy unexcelled in any land, and the moral standards retain much of the potency of their puritanic origin, the puritanic severity has entirely disappeared from the family discipline; and in nearly every home in which I have been, whether of the rich or the poor, the children were the masters of the house, believing as a principle that everything turns upon them, and seeing, in any rare order that might come to limit their encroachments, an abuse of power, an arbitrary act. . . . And I failed to understand how the children grew into law-abiding citizens until I left the home and went into the school. There I found them, by a rule which is impersonal and invariable—as domestic rule should be—learning obedience, order, integrity in work, stedfastness in spite of moods, and submission to the rightful demand upon each individual of the entire community in order to the harmonious action of all. Thus, by a discipline that is ethical and is maintained during the formative years, the children acquire the social and civic habits, and are formed for liberty—not the false liberty allowed in the home, which, if unchecked in the school, would breed lawlessness and chaos, but the liberty of work, of service, and of growth."

This author mentions further that he heard it argued that as school-children in certain grades received free books; they should also have free food and clothing. With free clothing they are already supplied in some States. He notes with surprize that the Board of Education in New York did not reject this proposal on the principle that it would foster the spirit of unwholesome paternalism and destroy the independence both of parents and children, but merely on the ground that the Board was already unable "to raise sufficient funds for other and necessary work." The essay closes as follows:

"Eternal vigilance will be required to prevent the growth in America of paternalism of the most complete and demoralizing kind. The combined evils of trusts and municipal corruption which are being eradicated are less disastrous than this evil will prove if it is allowed to take root; for it would affect every individual in the nation and breed manikins where, if anywhere, men of unimpaired independence, individuality, and force are required. As it is, there are many who fear that, by 'electives,' 'coeducation,' the great preponderance of women teachers, and the lack of religious teaching in the schools and colleges, the educational system is threatening the virility of the nation."

RUSSIA'S NEW PACIFIC-RAILROAD ADVENTURE

UNFEELING critics of the Russian bureaucracy ordinarily view any new Russian enterprise in the light of a fresh opportunity for official graft. The recent proposal to spend $2,000,000,000 in naval construction called out some sarcastic comments on the rich pickings this tremendous expenditure would afford. The project was defeated, but only to be followed by a new plan to build an "all-Russian" railway-line to Vladivostok, 1,300 miles long, at immense cost. In support of this scheme the Government and its organs point out that the present line to Vladivostok traverses Manchuria, and that under the Portsmouth peace treaty the Manchurian railroad can not be used for strategic or military purposes; that the loss of Manchuria means also the loss of her great wheat-fields and food supplies in case of war; that without a railroad on Russian territory to Vladivostok the whole Russian position beyond Lake Baikal is jeopardized, and that the invaluable Pacific provinces will be perpetually exposed to seizure by any enemy. Another argument is that the Chinese Government is sure to exercise her reserved right to purchase the Manchurian lines thirty years hence, for her sovereign rights are now safe and her policy is more and more markedly nationalistic and anti-Western. Would it be worthy of a great Power to pursue a policy of drift and make no provision for the future of the Pacific territories?

With regard to colonization, Premier Stolypine says that the territory to be opened by the new line will add 40,000,000 acres of corn-lands to the national resources. The majority of the Douma believe that this land can be sold profitably to settlers, and that mineral wealth is certain to be found in the rugged mountains of the Usuri districts. The opponents of the scheme consider all this pure speculation and fancy. Russia, they hold, has more imperative tasks to undertake. The *Slovo* (St. Petersburg) says to the Octoberists:

"You have already decided to bury universal elementary education, the reform of the courts, the schemes of adequate famine relief, agrarian reform, and now you propose to divert hundreds of millions to a premature, unnecessary, costly scheme of railway-building in the unexplored wilderness."

Other opponents of the plan speak of the financial obstacles in the way, the weakness of Russian credit, the effect on the securities held abroad. The bill, however, seems certain to become law. At first the scheme seemed even more chimerical than the naval program; opposition sprang up in every quarter, even among the Rightists and Moderates in the Douma. But the pressure of the bureaucracy and the Ministry secured for the project the support of a majority of deputies, and recently, after an exciting debate which reminded Russia of the stormy days of the "radical" Doumas, a bill for the construction of the so-called Amur Railroad passed the Lower House of the Russian "Parliament" by a decisive preponderance of votes, tho to the last the Conservatives and friends of the old order fought it as vehemently as did the Radicals and Leftists.

The Amur line will branch off from the Siberian system at a point west of Chita, follow the course of the river in a semicircular sweep and unite with the Usuri road at Khabarovsk. The Government estimates the cost of construction at $120,000,000, but this estimate is ridiculed by many. The Amur line is to be 1,300 miles long, and there are mountains to be cut through, heavy bridge-work to be done, and many other physical difficulties to be overcome.

The fiercest attacks on the scheme are made by M. Menshikoff, a foe of radicalism and revolution, in the *Novoye Vremya*, whose leading writer he has been for years, and that paper itself, editorially, has but half-heartedly advocated it. To quote from a Menshikoff article:

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"Let us ask, Against whom are we to defend the East? Japanese, Chinese, Americans may be covetous of it, but just now the deadliest enemy of that far-off territory are we ourselves.

"They talk about strategic railroads, fortresses to protect them, defensive preparations, loans. But what if the Amur line should involve us in another war? What if we should build it not for ourselves, but for a dear neighbor, as happened to the Manchurian line in its southern half? What if the road, intended to attract Russian settlers, should bring about an influx of Chinese to the territory traversed by it? . . . Particularly untrustworthy are the financial calculations of the Ministry. The line, when built, will not at once begin to pay even current expenses. There will be heavy annual deficits, estimated at $3,000,000 a year. At the end of twenty years the road will have cost about $250,000,000 at the least.

"But will the road even then secure our Pacific possessions against attack? Not at all. It will still be necessary to spend hundreds of millions on 'defense'—on war-ships, fortresses, railroad-guards, etc."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ITALIAN REVOLT AGAINST THE HUSBAND

THE Italian woman's revolt against marital authority has nothing to do with regard either to conjugal morality, properly so called, or political rights, says a writer in the *Tribuna* (Rome). He is commenting on the results of the great Women's Congress, recently held at Rome. People in that city, he remarks, dare not discuss the subject of divorce, and when Ellen Key, the Swedish writer, "the sweet and wise propagandist of the laws of love and of the emancipation of woman," asked him "why a campaign in favor of divorce was not inaugurated in Italy," he answered, "men and women, government and Parliament, taboo the subject." The women's revolt against the Italian marriage law is not on sentimental, but on commercial, grounds. At the Congress referred to above, a resolution was passed which embodied the principles of this revolt and ran as follows: "This Congress votes that the supreme authority of the husband in the marital contract ought to be abolished."

CUPID, THE EUROPEAN DRUMMER, SHOWING HIS SAMPLES.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

This resolution was explained at the Congress by Dr. Vivante, professor of commercial law in the University of Rome, who claims that Italian wives suffer great wrong from the fact that they can not manage their own estates, property, dowry, or the product of their own earnings. This has an evil effect on the social and moral progress of women in Italy. To quote his words:

THE AMERICAN MILLIONAIRE.

"I have bought my wife a private railroad-car, a yacht, and a dirigible balloon—what do you think she wants now? A divorce."
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

"Those who are occupied with the question of woman's rights in Italy feel that the greatest obstacle to a solution of the problem lies in the tameness and indolence of women who resign themselves calmly to their lot. This supine and servile renunciation of all hopes of a better legal status springs, in my opinion, from the subtile, insidious influence of marital authority. Taken in its main features, the institution of this authority implies the complete subordination of the wife to the husband in all financial and patrimonial matters. I have frequently asked ladies of high fortune what their rights were, and they have invariably replied, those that their husbands accorded to them. It is upon this idea that the education of young girls is based. They must please their husbands, support their opinions, and belittle themselves so as to fall in with marital authority. If ever they gain their own way they must do so through a sort of seductiveness, or by the tricks of wheedling or an apparent deference which disguises their pertinacity of purpose. This, of course, does not apply to unmarried women; but as all girls are brought up with a view to matrimony and utter subjection to a husband, the result is that women in general, and especially Italian women, are totally lacking in the independent power of acting for themselves. They have not those qualities of initiative and of resistance which are indispensable conditions of all efficient cooperation in civil progress."

The professor looks forward to the day when women will be free. They began by being wives of capture; they advanced to the position of slaves by purchase; Tertullian calls them "ministers of delight"; Schopenhauer boldly pronounced them the "inferior sex." They are, however, destined, even in Italy, to become not only the equals, but the rivals, sometimes even the superiors, of man. Dr. Vivante illustrates this hope in the following glowing terms:

"When once the wife has shaken herself free from this position of mere tutelage, she will be able to engage in business of various sorts for which she is best adapted, such as artistic industries, clothing industries, furniture, or cultivation of flowers, occupying herself the head place in her business. I see her in her new condition moving with glances of loving interest amid her looms, her machinery, her plants, selecting with admirable sagacity every workman for the post where he can do the best work. I see her pass from the workshop to the home for retired workers, the school, the infirmary, applying to the whole sphere of her activity that ideal power of superintendence which is only to be obtained by science and the inspiration of hope. . . . In her free competition with the other sex she will occupy the place in life for which she is best fitted. The world is not made for men and husbands only, but for the untrammeled development of both sexes. But by taking this position woman will also help to elevate man, the wife the husband, because the best way to bring about the survival of the fittest men is to promote rivalry between the two sexes in the struggle for existence."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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OUR LESSON TO INDIA

AMERICA seems fated to be pointed out either as a model or a warning to older nations. Its rich men, as well as its great men and its strong men, have been and are ever on the lips or in the journalism of every foreign country. Japan has imitated our people, China has sent students to spy out the secrets of our prosperity or to share it, and even England has sent delegations of artizans and teachers to learn our methods. Now at last the most conservative, the proudest, the most literary and religious of all Asiatic peoples is pointing to America as an example of what energy and toil have done on a continent which Anglo-Saxons found populated by utter savages. The eminent characteristic of the American people is their respect for labor and for the competence and independence which industry secures, says Mr. Saint Nihal Sing, writing in *The Hindustan Review* (Allahabad). To quote his words:

"The American theory is that all wealth, advancement, strength, and refinement, in a national sense, ultimately rest on labor. A man must work or he will starve. . . . Workingmen who in India would obtain scant respect, probably be socially ostracized, in America have equal social and political advantages with those engaged in the so-called genteel or learned professions. Not that there is no caste in the United States, only the exclusive set is very limited in number and extent. Honest work, of whatever character, is respected in that land. Here lies an essential difference between India and America."

Poverty in India is acquiesced in, and the humble trade of the father furnishes a career to which the son naturally resigns himself. The employment of women in the professions is unknown in India. Caste and tradition perpetuate poverty. But Mr. Saint Nihal Sing adds:

"Opportunities and conditions in America are such that poverty, instead of pinching, dwarfing, and limiting the rising generation, proves an invaluable spur, enlarging and ennobling their minds and setting them free. It is computed that more than 80 per cent. of the college students in America come from the village and the farm—that fully 90 per cent. of the possessors of palaces in the United States were conceived in poverty and brought up in penury and want. It is no exaggeration to say that the wealth of the continent to-day is under the control of men raised on farms or bred in mechanics' cottages—men who as boys were, so to speak, without opportunities and, if born in India under the present circumstances, would have gone without education and a chance to rise in the world. The men who made vast fortunes in the United States during the past twenty-five years were, as a rule, not worth a dollar when they began the world. Statisticians have estimated that out of the twenty-five millionaires in the United States Senate at Washington, D. C., at least twenty made their own fortunes during the last three decades. They are men who in the most literal sense of the word owe their prosperity to grim poverty."

While America is developing her natural resources, India, we are told, is at a standstill because the Hindu will take no chances. As Mr. Sing remarks:

"The American people are imbued with a spirit to risk. The American is willing to treat money merely as a seed. He is prepared to take the chance of sowing the seed. The harvest may come. It may not arrive. The Yankee, however, always has the spirit to take the chance or to 'risk it,' as he familiarly puts it. In this trait of character the American beats the world.

"Herein lies an essential difference between India and America. To-day we in Hindustan are learning that our country, tho probably the most ancient country in the world, is not without its opportunities. Of late years we have come to realize that there are wonderful possibilities for the development of mineral and other resources of India. What we need is the intelligent prospector imbued with the American spirit of 'risking it,' of taking a chance at it. More than anything else, the Indian needs the impulse to labor and especially the incentive to train himself to a degree of skill to make his labor marketable. The people of Hindustan need an inspiration to thrust out into the world. They have to quit being consumers of goods manufactured by other peoples and to so organize their resources, both of persons and property, as to become producers of all they need. So long as

> Surely, surely slumber is more sweet than toil, the shore
> Than labor in the deep midocean, wind and wave and oar;
> Oh, rest ye, brother mariners, we will not wander more,'

is the ideal of India, there is very little hope of our regeneration."

RUSSIANS NOT WANTED AT SWISS UNIVERSITIES

THE sufferings of Russian aspirants after education and learning in their own country has for some time attracted the attention of the European press, as noted in our issue for March 7, p. 328. They are at present flooding the university towns of Switzerland, where they are scarcely looked upon as a desirable accession, first from their illiteracy, and secondly from their speculative, impotent, and restless spirit of revolution. According to the *Tour du Monde* (Paris), the seats of learning in the mountain republic of Europe are casting about to discover some means of ridding themselves of intruders who are considered to be about as much out of place as the Gauls who entered the Senate-house at Rome. The writer remarks:

"The most recent statistics published by the authorities of the Swiss universities reveal the fact that at present there are more Russian than Swiss students taking the usual course. In the universities of Basel, Zurich, Bern, Lausanne, and Geneva the aggregate number of students amounts to 6,197, of whom 2,521 are Swiss and 2,553 Russian. At Lausanne there are 457 Russians to 300 Swiss; at Geneva, 671 Russians for 210 Swiss. The preponderance of the Russian element is particularly conspicuous in the medical schools, and at Geneva out of a total of 484 medical students 362, or within a fraction of three-fourths, are natives of Russia."

It is not conceivable, however, we are told, that the Russian predominance is likely to increase. On the contrary, there is likely to be a reaction. The Russian students have a bad effect upon the young people who throng the halls of learning at such intellectual centers as Geneva and Lausanne. In the first place, says this writer, they come from inferior Russian schools and are not ripe for the university curriculum. Thus we read:

"The insufficient preparation which the great majority of Russian students betray has caused the class-rooms to be crowded and hampered by the attendance of inefficients to the detriment of the genuine students. As the Russians are generally unable to present a certificate of as high attainments as those of Swiss or German aspirants, all the universities excepting Basel have facilitated their entrance by lowering the matriculation standard. At the present moment they are trying to find some way of avoiding the evil consequences of this step. Already Bern has revised the regulations for its matriculation tests and has at the same time completely changed its examination-board. The entrance-fee for foreigners has also been raised to ten dollars from four. There is every reason to think that the other universities will follow this example."

It is not only the illiteracy, but the dangerous insurrectionary spirit, of these foreign students that threatens to result eventually in their exclusion from Switzerland. This writer gives his opinion on this point as follows:

"Besides being an actual encumbrance to the work of the class-room and lecture-hall, the Russian students give trouble to the Swiss universities on another point. This is the revolutionary propaganda to which they devote themselves under the shelter of that safe hospitality which the soil of Switzerland provides. Numerous incidents have roused in the minds of the people a lively sentiment which the universities can only follow out by freeing themselves from such elements in the members or students as are politically compromising and dangerous."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

MEDICAL CONDEMNATION OF ARMY RIDING-TESTS

THAT officers, or at any rate some of them, are to do head-work rather than actual fighting, and that it is therefore foolish to subject them all to tests of physical endurance, is the dictum of an editorial writer in *The Medical Record* (New York, May 2). This consideration the writer calls the "neglected medical side" of the subject that has been filling so much space in the newspapers. He writes:

"As every physician knows, the heart can stand only a certain amount of internal hydrostatic pressure, and any excess results in acute dilatation. If the person is young and the stretching is not excessive, the heart may recover in a few minutes or hours, as it is elastic in that sense, but in those who are beyond the age of thirty-five or forty there is apt to be permanent damage. It is almost a daily routine of some consultants to advise men over forty to abstain from excessive muscular activity. The medical profession some years ago put a stop to the bicycle craze which ruined so many old men, and it is responsible, in part at least, for popularizing such games as golf, which can be safely played in extreme old age.

"From time immemorial the muscular exertions in armies have been performed by young men—mere boys—and even they can not stand the stresses of a long war—no human being can. But it is found that boys, tho they have the proper muscles and hearts, are not possest of sufficiently matured brains, and even if they had the brains, they have not the experience or training to enable them to do the mental work. For thousands of years it has been found necessary to have mature, even elderly, leaders commissioned for their mental abilities and relieved from all the muscular strains which only young men can perform. This distinction between officer and soldier is a physiological necessity and arose as a matter of experience, for warfare is impossible in any other way. Never, except in prehistoric savagery when armies can not be said to have existed, have the leaders been supposed to be able to do the actual fighting. Yet recently the War Department has been bent upon exacting, of officers over forty, exertions which are proper for youthful men only."

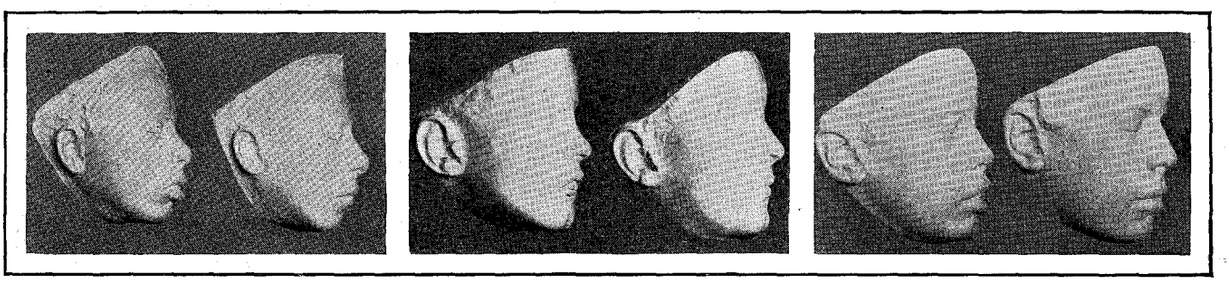
The proposition to compel all officers to ride thirty miles for three successive days, covering five of these miles daily on foot leading the horse, is condemned unqualifiedly by this writer. He believes it safe to say that not one of the elderly officers who fought the Manchurian campaign was ever required to do anything approaching this in severity, and if such a test had been exacted beforehand the war, he says, would not have been fought, for officers would have been lacking. He goes on:

"Marshal Oyama and his generals could not have endured it, judging from their pictures and such descriptions as have been published. If it is required here, our Army will be deprived of many of its valuable officers fit for campaigns, and many of those who do take the test will be ruined for the less strenuous exertions of actual war. In other words, the test is beyond human endurance, except for freaks or cowboys less than forty years old. Even the former test was too severe, and rumor credits it with having done more or less damage to some of the officers. Training is designed to fit men to stand the strains of war with the least harm; and to expose them to the dangers unnecessarily is as foolish as exposing them to gun-fire to get accustomed to being fired at. But in this case, the officer will seldom, if ever, be subjected to such strains even in war, and it is amazing that they are suggested. There must be something wrong with the Army when medical science is so ignored."

SOME WONDERS OF MODERN DENTISTRY

AMERICANS have always led the world in the scientific surgery of the teeth, and to-day, we are told by Frank Marshall White in *The Cosmopolitan* (New York, June), the leading dentists in all the world's capitals are our countrymen. We have made nearly all the modern improvements in dentistry, and some of them are veritable marvels, as Mr. White shows us in his article. Among these are the "inlay" or ready-made filling, the use of the *x*-ray, local anesthesia, the implantation of natural teeth, and the rearrangement of misplaced teeth to improve the appearance of the face. Says Mr. White:

"In no other direction . . . has prosthetic dentistry made such progress as in what is known as 'crown-and-bridge work,' by means of which benevolent invention, or series of inventions, hundreds of men and women who had previously given up hope of ever again being able to partake of food without discomfort have already been enabled to renew natural mastication. In this branch of the profession the dentists of to-day are exhibiting extraordinary mechanical talent, and many are the patients that rise up from the operating-chair to called them blest.



By courtesy of "The Cosmopolitan Magazine."

CASES WHERE MALFORMED JAWS HAVE BEEN FIXT SO THAT THE MOUTH WOULD CLOSE.

"Altho the crown-and-bridge system has been employed in dentistry for perhaps twenty-five or thirty years, it is within the last fifteen years that it has been brought to its present degree of utility, and within a much less period that the best examples of the work have been executed. Only a very few years ago the dentist considered it quite an achievement to put two or three teeth on a 'bridge,' whereas the expert of to-day, given four or five teeth with sound roots in certain relative positions to each other in either jaw, will fit his patient with a complete set of teeth—incisors, cuspids, bicuspids, and molars.

"One advantage of the crown-and-bridge process over the older usage of affixing artificial teeth to a 'plate' lies in the fact that the plate, which is a continual source of annoyance to the person using it, is done away with (the subject of a skilfully performed crown-and-bridge operation being unaware of a foreign substance in the mouth). . . . . .

"The most recent achievement in modern dentistry is in the use of the gold inlay, by means of which the patient is relieved of any but the least handling of a tooth under treatment, after the cavity has been prepared for the gold that is to fill it. Instead of hammering in the gold, as was the only process until within a few months ago, the dentist now takes a wax impression of the cavity, from which he constructs a mold into which the gold is poured in a molten state, the resulting cast being the inlay, and of course a

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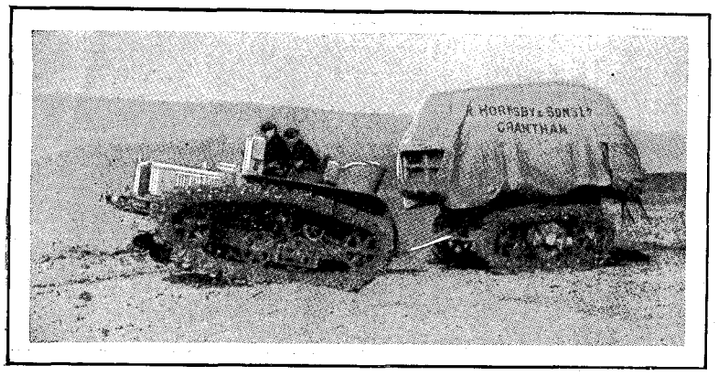


THE MOTOR-CAR DRAWING A FIVE-TON TRAILER ACROSS A DITCH.

facsimile of the wax model. The inlay is then slipt into the cavity, which it fits exactly, and is secured with cement.

"The porcelain inlay has been known in dentistry for a little more than fifteen years, and during this entire period dentists have been endeavoring to find some method of adapting the process to gold, which is the only material suitable for filling a tooth at the biting edge, being malleable and ductile, whereas porcelain is brittle and breaks under pressure. It was found impossible, however, to cast a gold inlay that would not shrink until the present machine was invented whereby pressure is applied to the metal in the mold by means of comprest air. The gold inlay possesses another advantage, aside from the relief afforded the patient in doing away with the hammering of the gold into a cavity, in that it may be employed successfully in teeth so frail that the shell would collapse under the hammering process."

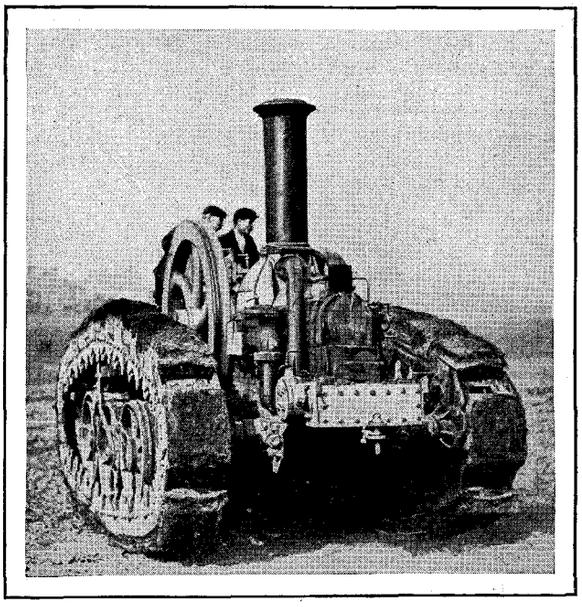
Wonderful results, the author goes on to tell us, have been attained by the use of the *x*-ray by specialists in dentistry. In diagnoses it has been possible, by its means, to locate abnormalities in the teeth, jaws, and face the nature of which, in many instances, could not have been determined by any other method known to science. Facial neuralgia is due, Mr. White tells us, ninety-nine times out of a hundred, to some disorder of the teeth, and here the *x*-ray is almost infallible, it being impossible to locate the trouble by any other means. He tells the following story:

"One of our leading dental specialists with the *x*-ray recently had as a patient a young man who was suffering from an enlargement of the lower jaw that might have been diagnosed as cancer, which would have resulted in an operation and led to permanent disfigurement. The use of the *x*-ray discovered the fact that two unerupted teeth—as dentists call those that have not come to the surface of the gums—had been forced from the lower part of the jaw into the surrounding tissue. The dentist removed them through the patient's mouth, when he was at once relieved. He bears no trace of the operation, of course. A somewhat similar case was that of an elderly lady who had been in great pain for several days as the result of facial neuralgia, the cause of which it was impossible to locate. The *x*-ray showed an unerupted tooth from the upper jaw embedded in the tissue under the eye, and it was removed with little difficulty. Such incidents are, however, every-day matters with the *x*-ray specialists. . . . .

"More marvelous than anything else in dentistry, perhaps, are the results obtained by the specialists in 'orthodontia' and 'orthopedia of the face,' the word signifying the moving of misplaced teeth to a correct position, and the phrase the correction and prevention of facial deformities brought about by defects of the teeth and jaws. Not only does the expert turn twisted teeth in their sockets, and straighten those that are tilted, malposed, impacted, or otherwise out of alinement, but he brings a prognathous jaw to its natural position, and rectifies almost any irregularities of the lower part of the face. While this work is easier and simpler with children, it is nevertheless successful, not only with adults, but with old men and women, altho without ocular proof of what has been done in this direction the results would seem incredible."

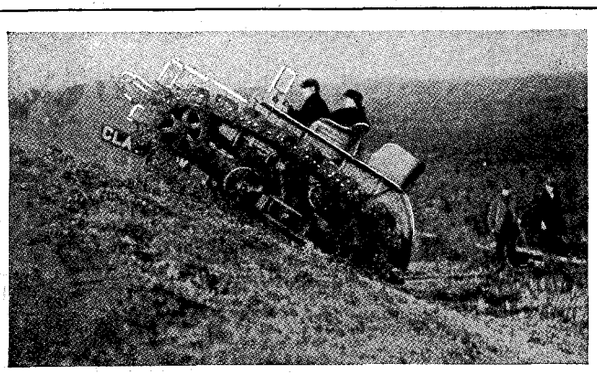
THE "CATERPILLAR" MOTOR

THIS nickname has been given in the British Army to an ingenious form of motor devised for haulage over very uneven ground. It crawls along by means of an endless moving chain, instead of on wheels, which accounts for its name. We reproduce the accompanying pictures from *The Graphic* (London, April 25), which says of the motor:

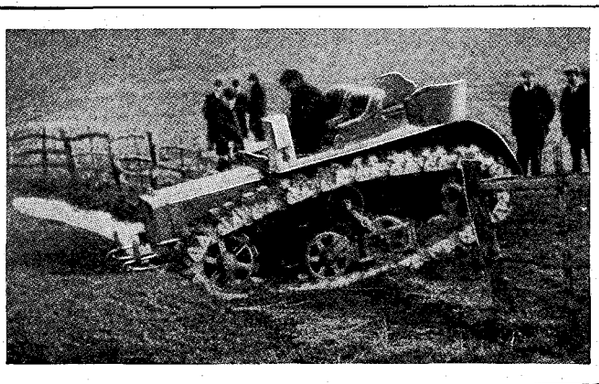


FRONT VIEW OF THE 20-HORSE-POWER TRACTOR.

"Remarkable trials have recently been held, at Grantham, of a



THE MOTOR-CAR ASCENDING A CLAY BANK—SLOPE TWO IN FIVE.



THE MOTOR-CAR TAKING A BROOK IN ITS COURSE.

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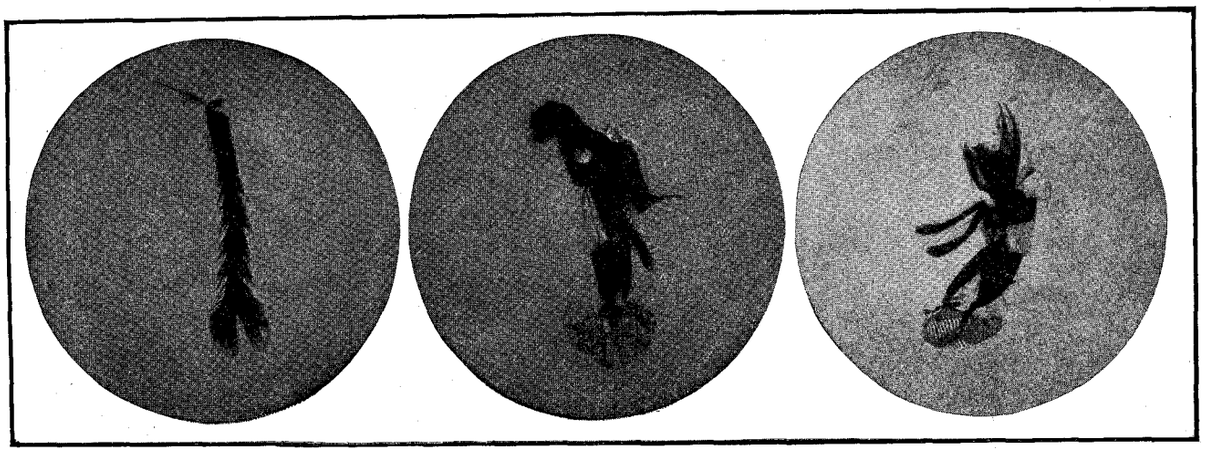


From "Country Life in America."

PHOTOMICROGRAPH OF THE FLY'S FOOT. The hairy structure is well adapted to carrying germs.

FRONT VIEW OF THE PROBOSCIS. The basket-like structure at the end is used for lapping liquids.

SIDE VIEW OF THE PROBOSCIS. *Musca domestica* can not bite, but is dangerous, nevertheless.

WEAPONS OF A SUBTLE ENEMY.

new engine invented by Mr. David Roberts, of Messrs. Hornsby and Sons, Grantham and Stockport. The invention is intended to supply a convenient method of hauling war-material, minerals, or other heavy articles over swampy, hilly, and uneven ground in districts where the railway has not penetrated. The essential feature of the new device is the endless chain surrounding the weight-carrying wheels, with which, by means of two sprocket-wheels, the engine lays its own track. Equipped with these 'chain-tracks,' a 35 horse-power motor-car performed some wonderful feats in getting across rough country, and it drew with ease a trailer loaded to five tons over marshy soil. A heavy 20-horse-power oil tractor, similarly equipped, also performed wonders. Messrs. Hornsby have constructed an engine on this principle for the War Office, and, from its curious appearance while in motion, the soldiers have nicknamed it 'Caterpillar No. 1.'"

THE DEADLY HOUSE-FLY

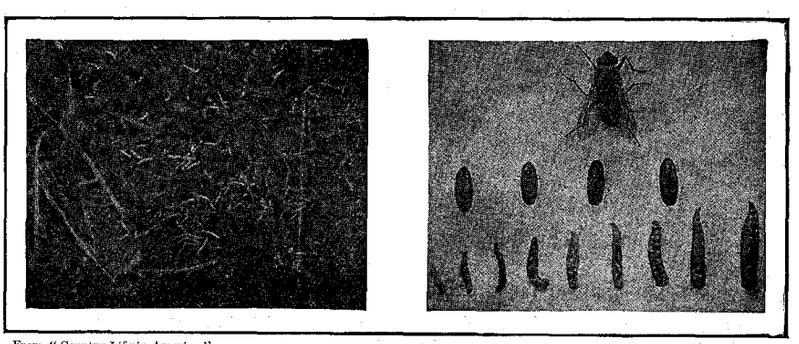
THAT the house-fly is not merely disagreeable, but dangerous —that it is an unclean pest of "appalling prolificacy" and "disease-spreading habits"—we are assured by W. Frost and C. T. Vorhies, in an article of timely warning in *Country Life in America* (New York, May). These writers note that the house-fly proper, as well as several other flies, lives its larval life almost exclusively in animal excrement, usually in horse-manure. Where stables are left uncleaned, the litter packed down under the horse's feet will swarm with thousands of larvæ. The fly itself, the completed stage of this larva or "maggot," carries disease germs in a passive way. Say the authors:

"The mosquito bites a sick person or animal, and from the blood secures the infectious agent, which may then by another bite be inoculated into a second individual. Some of the biting flies also carry infection in this way, but the house-fly, not being able to bite, does not carry the inoculated diseases. It is, however, responsible for the distribution of certain diseases whose causal agent enters the body through the food. In other words, it aids in the distribution of intestinal diseases. The flies do this by carrying the disease germs from the dejecta of the sick to the food of the well.

"The disease germs which they carry are Asiatic cholera, typhoid fever, dysentery, and tuberculosis. In this country typhoid fever is undoubtedly the most important of the fly-borne diseases, altho we are very ignorant in regard to the part which they play in the distribution of dysentery and tuberculosis. The fly gets the germs from the discharge of the patients where disinfection has not been properly performed. It may also become infected by crawling over the patient or the soiled clothing which may have been left untreated. In the country districts where adequate means of sewage disposal is rare, and in towns where sewage systems are absent or imperfect, the danger is greatest. The flies get their feet and mouth parts covered with the germ-laden material and thus carry it to the food which they may visit. From laboratory experiments it seems probable that a fly once contaminated with the typhoid germ may retain this germ in a living condition for at least three weeks. Thus a contaminated fly may be the means of carrying the infection for considerable distances if it has an opportunity to travel. Germ-laden material may also be eaten by the fly, and in such a case it has been shown that the typhoid germ may pass through the intestinal tract of the insect and still remain alive. A 'fly-spot' left by such an insect is dangerous. This is not theory alone, but in Chicago, when typhoid fever was especially prevalent, Miss Hamilton caught flies in districts where the sewage system was poor, and the typhoid germ was isolated from such flies in five out of eighteen trials.

"It is known that flies devour the sputum of consumptives, and the germ of tuberculosis has been found many times in the intestinal contents of these insects. How important it is as an agent in the distribution of tuberculosis we do not know, but probably it is not as important as in the case of typhoid.

"A simple, practicable, and quite successful plan for fighting the pest is that of throwing the manure each morning into a small room screened against flies, sprinkling upon it a small amount of chlorid of lime as a precautionary measure. Various modifications of this to suit the size of the stable would certainly be feasible, such as a tightly closed can or box for the accumulations of a small stable. Of course, this would require that the manure be carted off and disposed of every few days, instead of being allowed to accumulate for months as it often does. When spread upon the fields it will dry out so completely as to prevent the deposition of eggs or the development of the larvæ, to which warmth and moisture are essential. A few cities require closed receptacles for



From "Country Life in America."

LARVÆ OR "MAGGOTS" OF THE COMMON HOUSE-FLY.

THE LIFE-HISTORY OF THE COMMON HOUSE-FLY, MAGNIFIED ABOUT 50 PER CENT.

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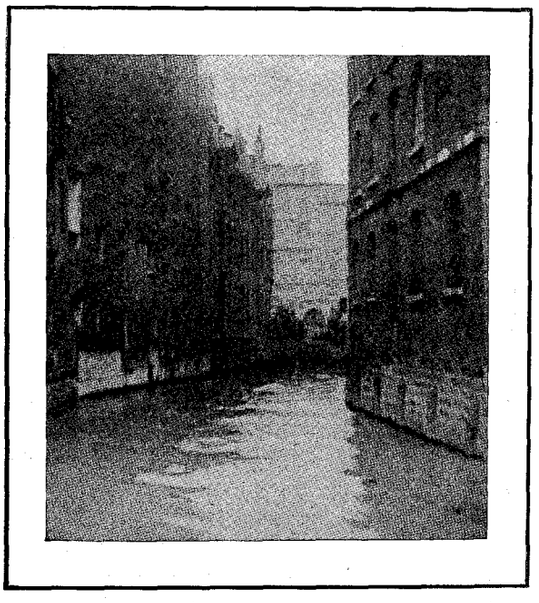
manure. The fly problem really resolves itself into three. First and most fundamental is the one of preventing the breeding of the pests. The second is that of preventing contamination of existing flies by making access to the more important sources of infection impossible.

"Third and last, but by no means least, is the problem of preventing their access to food-supplies. This end should be sought not only by careful screening of houses to protect dining-rooms and kitchens, but by screening all food exposed for sale. The dust of the streets settling upon exposed foods is bad enough, but when we add the danger of infection by the crawling flies, we may well wonder that more illness does not result."

In the same issue of the paper named above, the discussion of this question is continued by E. V. Wilcox. Mr. Wilcox says that in cities the abatement of the fly nuisance should be much easier



THE FIRST IDEA OF DOCKS.

Paddle Dock, near Blackfriars Bridge, was the original prototype of the London docks.

than on the farm. He believes that every town and city should make it a misdemeanor to leave horse-manure exposed to flies for more than a week. As fruitful sources of fly infestation in cities he names carelessly kept livery-stables, and also waste material near public markets. He goes on:

"So far we have spoken particularly of the larger and more conspicuous breeding-places for flies.

"In the private household temporary measures are still necessary and will be so for some time to come. It will take a little effort to discover all the breeding-places of the flies. Then we have to consider the neighbor who may not be quite so well convinced of the desirability of fly extermination. Some patience, some missionary work will be required, but, above all, scientific and scrupulous cleanliness. Screens, sticky paper, fly-poisons will still be in demand, but we should remember that these remedies are only temporary, that they do not strike at the root of the matter. Flies will breed in an incredibly small amount of moist organic substance.

"In the Southern States damp cellars cause much trouble in this regard. I have several times observed the almost complete abatement of the fly nuisance by such a simple device as scattering lime about the cellar. Crude oil and kerosene are perhaps the most penetrating and effective of all contact insecticides. They will kill eggs, larvæ, pupæ, or adults. Kerosene is always and everywhere available for use in treating organic material for the destruction of fly eggs and maggots. It will also kill any other vermin with which it comes in contact.

"Incidentally it would be well to keep flies away from persons ill with contagious diseases, and to kill every fly that strays into the sick-room.

"One uniform method can not be adopted everywhere for the eradication of flies, but some of the following set of rules will apply in every locality and will prove effective:

"1. Do not allow any decaying organic material of any sort to accumulate on your premises. Abolish all antiquated sewage systems and install new.

"2. If your cellar is damp, clean out the dark corners at frequent intervals and apply lime.

"3. Pour kerosene into the drains and also treat with kerosene all waste material not intended for fertilizing purposes.

"4. Kitchen waste intended as food for hogs or other animals should be removed and used daily.

"5. If kitchen waste is deposited in large cans it should be collected at least once a week.

"6. Haul out the manure and spread it on the soil every day, or, at the outside, every week.

"7. If inconvenient to haul the manure out at short intervals, screen the pile so as to exclude flies, or treat it with kerosene or lime.

"8. Keep up the work of destroying adult flies by the usual methods."

TO IMPROVE THE PORT OF LONDON

LONDONERS are beginning to be frightened at the prospect of the diversion of their huge commerce to other English ports because access to their docks is not possible for the largest modern vessels; nor will the dock-system itself receive such vessels suitably. A ship able to pass freely in and out of Baltimore harbor, for instance, may be held up for hours in the Thames, owing to insufficient depth of the channel. It is now proposed that the British Government shall enlarge the water-approach to London and take over the docks themselves, which are now owned by large companies. Says a writer in *The Sphere* (London, April 4):

"That there is urgent need for improvement has been evident for several years. The rapid rise of the Western ports has begun to threaten the supremacy of London's maritime trade. In 1898 the net tonnage which entered Liverpool was 9,393,000. In 1906, the last available returns, this figure had risen to 11,395,000. London in 1898 showed 15,288,000 tons, while in 1906 the figures stood at 17,597,000 tons.

"'Nothing is easier,' says a writer in *Nature*, 'than to point to Rotterdam or Liverpool as examples of what might be done, but those who do so too often forget the fact that the port of London has a history of five hundred years, compared with less than a century of serious trading in those other ports. The port-of-London question is a good, nay, one of the best examples of the truth that "circumstances alter cases."

"'The result is that there are an inordinate number of authorities concerned in dealing with the question and an inordinate number of vested interests to be considered. Moreover, the conditions of transport have changed very materially. In the Middle Ages London was the *entrepôt* for the whole of Western Europe. The East Indiamen unloaded there, and their cargoes were distributed by smaller vessels over the whole of Western Europe. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, however, trade began to go to other ports. The rise of Liverpool, Glasgow, Hamburg, and Antwerp means that the population surrounding those ports are now no longer supplied from London. Nevertheless, the great increase of population in London itself and all England as a whole maintains the actual amount of traffic coming into London at its former figure, and London acts as a distributing center for 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 persons.'

"The problem of docking is one that has to be constantly altering on account of the growth of steamships. Hence docks, if they be large enough to-day, would in a few years' time be too small, and any docks which are now constructed in order to have something in hand need to be of the order of 1,000 feet in length. It is not, however, in length that the docks are so much lacking in London but in the depth of the sills, which render it impossible for vessels of more than 30 feet to enter, for the Royal Albert Dock can take ships up to 536 feet long.

"New York and Boston are arranging for 40-foot channels into their ports, and steamers are to-day leaving Baltimore loaded down

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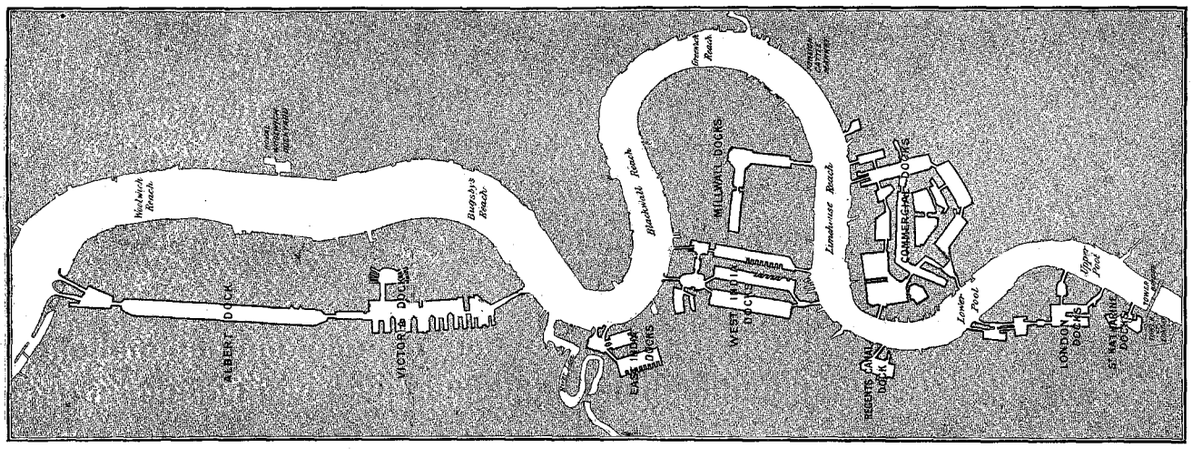

ARRANGEMENT OF THE LONDON DOCKS.

to 32 feet, whereas at the present time a ship drawing only 28 feet may be delayed for five hours in the Thames on any day."

The general features of the Thames docks that it is proposed to bring in this way under government control are thus described:

"The dock accommodation in the Thames includes 640 acres of water area with a length of quay of 143,000 feet, of which 430 acres of water and 106,000 feet of quay belong to the London and India Docks Company, and the wharves and jetties in the river contribute another 80,000 feet, so that in all the quay accommodation of London amounts to 223,000 feet or upward of forty miles. The nominal capital value of the docks is £24,000,000, but the actual sum expended has been some millions in excess of the nominal value. The capital value of the 320 wharves may be placed at £13,000,000."

Every dock, we are told, has more or less its own specialty; thus, the St. Katharine Dock deals largely in tea and indigo; the London Docks specialize in wool, wine, brandy, sugar, metals, drugs, and ivory; while at the West India Docks an enormous amount of frozen meat from Australia and South America is received.

A SIEVE FOR MOLECULES

METHODS of improved filtration so delicate that they enable the chemist to strain out particles far beyond the reach of ordinary filters have been devised by Dr. Bechhold, a German investigator. The writer of a review in the *Revue Générale des Sciences* believes that the particles strained out by Bechhold's filters are so small that they may fairly be said to come within molecular dimensions, so that we need not despair of being able some day to separate, we will say, the salt from the water in a salt solution, by filtration alone. Such a feat would have no practical application, since the separation is now effected easily by crystallization, but there are cases where Dr. Bechhold's "ultrafilters," as he calls them, may be of the greatest aid to science. We translate below an abstract from *Cosmos* (Paris, April 11) of the article referred to above. The writer treats Bechhold's discovery as supplementing and extending that of the "ultramicroscope," already described at length in these columns. He writes:

"The real existence of the so-called ultimate particles of matter has been proved by experiment. The ultramicroscope, invented by Messrs. Siedentopf and Zsigmondi, enables the observer to see particles not exceeding $\frac{1}{250000}$ of a millimeter; that is, of dimensions attributed by pure theory to the larger molecules. With the aid of sources of light more intense than the sun in our latitudes, real molecules might then, if theory is correct, be made visible in the ultramicroscope.

"Now, strangely enough, the particles observed by means of this instrument actually possess the properties attributed by the kinetic theory of gases to molecules. Brown, an English botanist, observed, about 1828, in very small inert particles seen through the microscope, very odd vibratory movements, differing clearly from the spontaneous motions of tiny organisms. Now the ultramicroscope reveals phenomena similar to the Brownian movements, but of much greater intensity because of the smaller size of the particles. The tiny particles of gold in a colloidal solution execute, in fact, a sort of dance, like a swarm of gnats; they move rapidly to and fro, striking against one another and bounding off in another direction. Altho the ultramicroscope is not able to show form, but reveals only luminous points, the size of the particles may be estimated by the speed of their movements. Recent investigations have shown that the speed of the smallest particles observed with the ultramicroscope corresponds perfectly with the velocity attributed to molecules by the kinetic theory.

"On the other hand, a discovery that would appear susceptible of throwing powerful light on the researches of ultramicroscopy has just been made by Dr. H. Bechhold, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, who has been at work for some time in the preparation of filters sufficiently dense to separate dissolved substances from their solvents. Ordinary filter-paper suffices perfectly to retain in its pores substances that render a liquid turbid; filters of calcined slate or unglazed porcelain will, with sufficient pressure, strain out the bacteria from water and are therefore used to purify drinking-water or to prepare sterile solutions. But while they stop microorganisms (of a diameter of $\frac{1}{2000}$ to $\frac{1}{200}$ millimeter), these filters, even the most perfect, allow particles of $\frac{1}{3300}$ millimeter to pass; that is, they have pores of diameter greater than $\frac{1}{3300}$ and less than $\frac{1}{200}$ millimeter. Now Bechhold has prepared filters with still smaller pores, using a combination of gelatin and paper or tissue. The diameter of the pores may be varied at will by modifying the concentration of the gelatin; thus with the aid of a series of filters of gradually increasing concentration, all the particles found in colloidal solutions may be separated according to their various sizes. As ultramicroscopic particles may thus be subjected to the filtering process, Bechhold has called his method 'ultrafiltrage.'

"By studying different solutions containing determinate ultramicroscopic particles, we may ascertain, in certain cases, the diameters of pores. Ultrafilters of average density have pores of maximum diameter of at least $\frac{1}{30000}$ millimeter. These filters are thus able to strain out the particles in solutions of hemoglobin and serum albumin, which are larger than $\frac{1}{70000}$ millimeter. . . . . .

"While the ultramicroscope does not enable us to determine the presence of other substances than those whose refractive power is different from that of water, ultrafilters lend themselves to the investigation of any ultramicroscopic particles whatever. The different disintegration products of albumin, the substances known as albumoses, may thus be separated according to the size of their particles. . . . . .

"It would seem that the method just described makes it possible to strain out by filtration particles of molecular dimensions. It may be used without doubt in the study of colloidal solutions. Not only chemistry and physics, but also medicine, seem likely to use with profit Dr. Bechhold's method, for certain microbes that are too small to be retained by filters hitherto in use may thus be separated and studied systematically."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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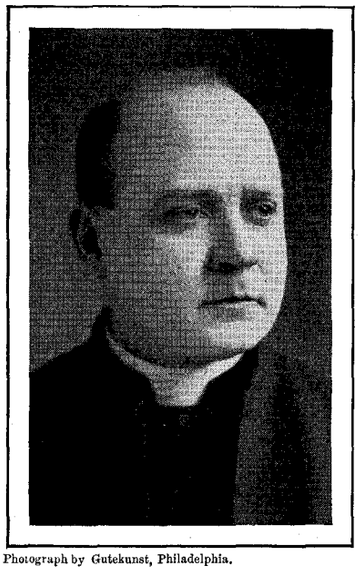
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

NINETEEN PROTESTANT-EPISCOPAL DESERTIONS TO ROME

REPORTS have been published with considerable frequency of late of recruits to the Roman-Catholic fold from the Protestant-Episcopal clergy. The movement is not regarded by Episcopalians as a "bolt," but rather as a natural "cleansing process." "These clergymen are so near Romanism," said a leading Episcopalian to a representative of the New York *Evening Post*, "that it is not surprizing they have embraced the Roman-Catholic religion. They are the ritualists of the Church, and their principal contention is that they can not accept a liberal interpretation of Canon 19"—the canon about which has waged the discussion over the closed or open pulpit.

The Catholic News (New York) and other journals of the Roman-Catholic Church report that these recent accessions number nineteen. We read:



Photograph by Gutekunst, Philadelphia.

REV. WILLIAM M'GARVEY,

Who heads the most conspicuous group now deserting the Episcopal for the Roman-Catholic Church.

"That nineteen ministers of the Episcopalian Church have come into the Catholic Church within the last few months or are on their way into the Catholic Church and will be received, it is hoped, before the summer, has not made much of a stir in Catholic circles is altogether remarkable. The time was when the conversion of one minister would be heralded as a great news item, and would be given a double-headed leader in the news columns of one of our great dailies, but now it is taken as a matter of course, as just the proper thing to do. An Episcopalian minister can do nothing else but become a Catholic. Yet such is the startling religious fact of the day. Nineteen ministers, some of them in early life, others men of maturity, have broken away or are breaking away from the church of their baptism and the scenes of their chosen ministry, where the pleasantest days of their life have been spent, and for conscience' sake submitting to the Church of Rome with all the uncertainties of the future in regard to living and work. One of the greatest martyrdoms of one's life is the soul change that is implied by conversion. It is breaking one's life in two. It is a wrenching away from the associations of one's early life, and conscience alone can compel such a change."

The seceders represent different parts of the country, tho the group who have been most conspicuous form the clergy of St. Elizabeth's, Philadelphia, headed by the Rev. William McGarvey, founder of the Congregation of the Companions of the Holy Savior, a semimonastic order. He has been one of the most vigorous opponents of the "open pulpit," having said in a recent pamphlet on that subject:

"The Episcopal Church has been changed and will never again be what it once was, or what it once appeared to be. The change, which will be apparent more and more as time goes on, has been accomplished by the passage of measures so revolutionary in their underlying principles and logically so destructive of all that heretofore has been supposed to be distinctive of the Episcopal Church, that we who are identified with the Tractarian or High-Church movement, are face to face with a situation the seriousness of which can not be exaggerated. Of these revolutionary measures the chief is the canon providing for 'the open pulpit.'

"There are a few men who are thinking to gloss over the whole matter, and to save the day by blandly assuring the distrest laity that the canon is entirely restrictive and unobjectionable. Whether we like it or not, the open pulpit in the Episcopal Church is a fact patent to the world. And say what we will, we shall not in the end be able to hide its practical application or its theological significance from any one within or without the Church. Its principles are now in active operation, and are bound to work themselves out to their logical and inevitable conclusion before the eyes of all men."

A Philadelphia dispatch to the New York *Times* reports a loyal clergyman of the Episcopal Church as saying:

"If there are any more men who feel that they ought to leave the Church, we are only too anxious to have them go, because we believe it will be for the health of the Church for them to do so."

The Episcopal Recorder (Reformed Episcopal, Philadelphia) comments in a vein not much dissimilar. Thus:

"Still they go! The procession of clergymen from the Protestant-Episcopal Church to Rome has recently received some notable accessions. The wrongly-named 'open-pulpit' canon seems to have it all to answer for. What a terrible thing to allow some Christian man, with the bishop's permission, to make an address on a special occasion in a consecrated building of the 'Catholic Church in America'! It did not matter very much so long as the 'Christian man' was a layman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, but if he should happen to be a minister of a church perhaps four times the size of the Protestant-Episcopal Church, then beware! The sanctity of the place is endangered and the preaching ministry of the Church is violated. Hence the procession to which we refer. First one, then another finds refuge in the Holy Mother Church. But things are not improving. On Sunday last, all the parochial clergy of St. Elizabeth's Church, in our city, resigned, to seek refuge in a church where their exclusiveness will not be intruded upon. We congratulate the Protestant-Episcopal Church on its losses. We believe these losses will turn out to be gains. What an indorsement they are incidentally of the position taken by the Reformed Episcopal Church over thirty years ago. It is the indorsement of this kind of absurdity by the Protestant-Episcopal Church which made our protest necessary."

A BUDDHIST MISSIONARY TO ENGLAND

FOR the first time in history, so it is said, a Buddhist mission is to be begun in England. A priest who bears the name of Bikkhu Ananda Metteyya has lately arrived there with a considerable following and will employ the next six months in spreading Buddhistic tenets. This man, it is further stated, is not a native of India, but a Scotsman of the original name of Allan Bennett Macgregor, who started his career as a chemical assistant in London and then went to Ceylon, where he became fascinated with the creed of Buddha. His mission is supported by a wealthy Burmese lady holding a high social position in her native country. This Easternized Westerner, the Buddhist monk, expressing his views in the London *Daily Chronicle*, believes that his religion alone "can finally solve the terrible social problems which already are menacing the stability of the Western social structure." Individualism he regards as the bane of all the modern civilization of the West, and none of our political panaceas invented for the solution of social problems "can possibly meet the question; for they aim at treating, not the cause of the disease, but the symptom of it." From this priest's words Western socialism may possibly find in Buddhism its naturally appointed religion. We read:

"There is but one power in the world which can really alter the conditions of large masses of men; its kingdom is in the realm of the mind, in those higher emotive faculties wherefrom all that is

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great and true and noble in humanity has had its birth; the world of Religion, in its highest sense. For no political system, however intellectually perfect, will men ever by a jot alter their ways of life; but for a religion, for a high ideal, men will renounce all that has formerly seemed dear to them—for religion alone. If, then, one could find a religion destructive of Individualism, if that religion could find acceptance among the masses of the Western peoples, the ever-growing problems born of Individualism might be solved.

From the London "Sphere."

BIKKHU ANANDA METTEYYA,

The Buddhist monk of Scottish descent who has inaugurated the first Buddhist missionary movement known to England.

"But with the sole exception of Buddhism, all the great religions of the world teach this very doctrine of Individualism—with a spiritual sanction. Buddhism, and Buddhism alone, denies the existence in man of an immortal ego, a Soul or Self separate from that of his fellow-creatures. Buddhism, and it alone, teaches that this doctrine of the Selfhood, this belief in the paramount importance of an interior individual being, is the deepest and direst of all the many illusions whereby our ignorance deceives us. Looking upon each being as but one passing, changing wave in the Ocean of Being, comprehending that in very truth all life is one, the Buddhist sees himself as but one of life's innumerable expressions; he understands that if he should strive with his fellows he is but passing the guerdon of his strife from one hand to another; sees that he can hurt none without harming the Life whereof himself is part; and so he lives in peace with all. He, too, like all mankind, finds life like a battle-field; but the field for him has shifted from the outer world of dreams to the inner world of reality; his enemies are the passions, follies, ignorances dwelling in his heart of hearts; his long-sought victory is conquest of the Self. 'When one has understood'—so runs the Buddhist scripture—'how *all* there is of us must pass away, must die, then for him all hatreds cease.'

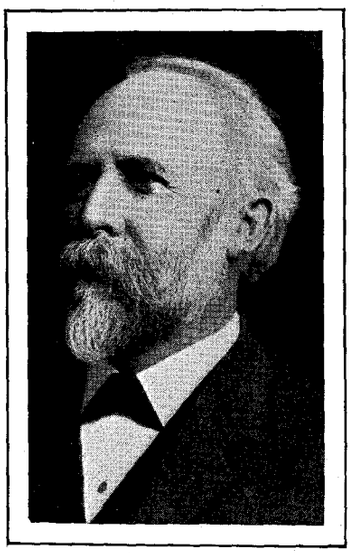
"Such is the fundamental teaching of The Buddha: that there is within us naught that is permanent, in-itself-abiding; that we are, as it were, but waves upon Life's Ocean, which, passing anon, fade from the superficial and spurious appearance of individualization to the vast depths of consciousness that, common to them all, dwell motionless beneath these surging waves. . . . . .

"Buddhism, then, with its central tenet of non-individualization, is capable of offering to the West, to England, an escape from this curse of Individualism, which is the deep-rooted cause of the vast bulk of the suffering of mankind in Western lands to-day. That it can do this—not merely should—we have sufficient evidence if we compare together, say, the population of London with that of Burma, both numbering some six millions. In Buddhist Burma we find none of the ever-widening gulfs between class and class so terribly manifest in Western lands. The peasant speaks to all intents the same language as the wealthy man, has much the same degree of education, of gentility, of courtesy, of general knowledge as the dweller in the towns. Because of this, and because, most of all, peasant and ruler alike have all the deeper feelings of their hearts based on the Buddhist teaching of the worthlessness and transiency of the individuality, such differences between man and man and class and class as breed so much suffering in this country are unknown in Burma, where a man is not respected on account of his wealth but only by reason of his piety or charity."

DANGERS OF "MENTAL THERAPEUTICS"

A DANGER-SIGNAL has been raised along the road of the new cult of "mental therapeutics" where so many seem disposed at present to travel. The defense of the healing ministry of the church on the ground that the practise is merely a return to observances of the early church involves, thinks the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Crooker, an entire misreading of history. "The experience of the centuries in differentiating religion and medicine is the wisdom of God," he asserts. And further: "For the clergy to ignore the verdict of the ages and attempt to revive an outgrown function will be harmful to both public health and to the Christian church as it would be for surgeons to substitute magic for anesthetics, or for doctors to give physic when repentance of sin is needed." In *The Christian Register* (Unitarian, Boston) Dr. Crooker vigorously expresses his views in the following:

"'Mental therapeutics' is an important subject which is bound to receive increasing attention. The psychic element is a supreme factor, both in health and in disease. The medical school will, and should, give more and more consideration to the vital problem; and the common practitioner will, and should, make larger use than at present of this curative agent. But whatever may be wise in this line, the whole matter should be left in the hands of those especially trained to deal with it. The application of this psychic element should not be left to bungling neophytes or crude experimenters.



REV. JOSEPH H. CROOKER,

Who thinks that only a fresh crop of new ills and ailments can come from the new movement of Mental Therapeutics current in certain churches.

"We deal here with a subtile as well as a powerful element, which must be used with great wisdom and extreme care. Tenfold more caution is needed than with the '*x*-ray,' which at first did so much harm. By its very nature it belongs largely to the realm of the 'unconscious,' so far as the patient is concerned. To carry it into the noisy market-place, and exploit its merits with the waving of banners and the blare of trumpets, will cause more invalids to suffer fresh torments, and create more new patients with serious disorders, than many a doctor can cure. What is most needed is indirection, delicacy, and privacy. To get up a spectacular procession, to flourish gorgeous standards, and to shout aloud to the crowd, 'Come all ye that are sick and be mentally healed'—to follow this course is to invite seven devils to enter and take possession where only one previously existed!

"Only one result can follow from the addition of a 'mind-cure' department to an ordinary church: a fresh crop of new ills and ailments; an epidemic of morbid and unwholesome conditions that will serve as prolific soil for all sorts of mental and moral perversities; the overloading of the church with freaks and fanatics, who will divert its energies from sober tasks to fantastic occultism, and who will bring its work into disfavor by associating it with the grotesque and the visionary. This peculiar psychic element is a very dangerous power to evoke and let loose among the curious and the credulous. In the end we shall have more disease, more unhappiness, more scandal.

"The church can not afford to make the venture. Whatever good that it may temporarily accomplish will be more than overbalanced by the excesses of the incompetent, by the sensational mysticism sure to spring up in its tracks, and by the inevitable discredit that it will bring in the minds of many to the real work of the church.

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Those enticed away from the quiet ministries of Christian nurture and kept in a fever of neurotic excitement while making morbid experiments with their own delicate psychic apparatus, or that of some one- else—such persons will never again become useful church-members."

TO STOP CHURCH LOSSES IN GERMANY

SERIOUS alarm is being felt in Europe over the growth of secularism and the neglect of Christian worship. This is to be easily accounted for in France, where the President of the Republic recently declined to enter Notre Dame on a great public occasion, while a minister and former Premier of France wrote in a paper in Vienna his belief that Catholicism is dead or at least dying in his native land. In Germany, however, the Kaiser and all his family are devout Christians, and the Church, so far from having been repudiated and despoiled by the State, is subsidized and fostered. In spite of all this we are told by the religious press of Germany that the Evangelical Church is losing its hold upon the people, and Pastor Ernst Bunke writes in the Lutheran journal *Reformation* (Berlin) that more than 12,000 defections took place in the year 1906 over the whole country, and in 1907 in Berlin alone there were 4,000. This he attributes to the wide spread of scientific agnosticism and the influence of materialistic Socialism. In many cases pastors who may be called liberal or advanced in views do not give the people what they want. Yet he does not despair of a revival, and remarks:

"Up to this time the secession movement does not have much significance for the millions who belong to the national Church. Nor is it in any way to be looked upon as implying an aversion to the Church. It is rather an indication of a desire for the separation of Church and State, of which there have long been premonitions. As far as concerns Berlin, those who turn their backs upon the Church may be divided into two classes. One class consists of those who do not possess any religious cravings, the other of those who desire more than the Church can give. While the former join the ranks of the Social Democrats and thence derive their moral support, the latter attach themselves to various sects and become prominent members of the so-called Apostolic Congregations or the New Irvingites. In such small and exclusive bodies as these the individual is of more importance and enjoys more brotherly society than is possible in the vast assemblies of the national Church, which are more like armies than congregations. The only cure for this is to make church life more sociable. As for the class who feel little or no need of religion, they may be ranged in several groups in proportion to the degree of aversion they show for the Church. In the first group stand the acknowledged Socialists. These recognize in the Church a power which is impregnable. Ministers are the 'black police,' and the Church is an institution of stultification against which war must sooner or later be waged. Meanwhile it is to be treated with contempt. These Socialists have a distinct influence upon another group, who care nothing for the Church, but, out of regard for their wives, for the memories of childhood, or for some other cause, do not openly secede. Yet they act as a power in promoting secession. There is a third class who on account of church rates and their enforced payment are driven to secession. Recent statistics show that many laborers nowadays receive higher wages than they formerly did. As they are bound to pay the rates, the Liberals on the eve of an election bring up this bugaboo of church taxes in the interest of their party."

Pastor Bunke does not believe that the Church has much to fear from the Socialist secession movement, and he proposes some measures that may be taken to check the spirit of defection. The Church is to blame, he says, for the lack of that ardor which marked the work of the great national missionary Johann Heinrich Wichern:

"The Church has to learn that she must earnestly charge herself with the task of checking the tendency of the Zeitgeist by opposing to it the teachings of the gospel. It is not so much the personal attack of individuals that is to be feared as the godless spirit of modern life, the power of the party which is hostile to religion, and the influence of an unchristian press. There are two courses to be taken in this matter. No trouble is to be spared in unifying the forces of those who should stand shoulder to shoulder in their care of souls. This is never done without good results. The city missionaries of Berlin are united in believing that their personal appeal to individuals has in a series of cases produced the desired effect and made an impression also on outsiders. But the greater number of religious secessionists stand under the spell of the Zeitgeist or of the Social Democratic party. The secession movement is the penalty the Church has had to pay for her neglect of her duty toward the public. The world can not be overcome by those who fear to offend the Government and to incur the hatred of the powers that be. The second course which must be taken is to prosecute missions in the spirit of Wichern. The year of the Wichern jubilee should remind the Church that now is the time for her to arm herself gladly for the battle of religion in the public life of the nation."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JEWISH AND CHRISTIAN COOPERATION

THAT some basis of common agreement ought to be found for the religious association of Jews and Christians, especially as pertaining to the public schools, is suggested by the Rev. Leighton Williams, D.D., in *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York, May 9). He declares that emphasis might be laid on the importance of the things held in common by these two religious branches. He says:

"The Jew equally with the Christian reverences Jehovah as the one true God. And we with him accept the teachings of the Old-Testament prophets. In our State Conference of Religion it has been found that we hold equally to the following quadrilateral: The Fatherhood of God, the Brotherhood of Man, the Social and Ethical Teaching of Jesus and the Prophets, and the present workings of the Spirit of God in man. And, as we have noticed above, the Jew equally with the Christian believes in the coming of the kingdom of God or the right order in human affairs in which the divine will shall be recognized as the supreme law.

"Can we not, then, seek to unite on all questions of common concern and interest such as the public-school system on the basis not of the *minimum* but of the *maximum* of agreement? By this I mean that instead of leaving out of the public-school curriculum every religious exercise to which objection is raised, and thus reducing religion to the very minimum of agreement in the schools, we seek to find in some fair and mutually satisfactory way what is the maximum on which we could agree. Some years since a committee of the State Conference of Religion prepared a Book of Common Worship containing prayers, hymns, and scriptures, both of the Old and New Testaments, and in a similar way it ought to be possible for a competent committee of representative men of both the Jewish and Christian faiths to prepare a plan for religious exercises in the public schools. Some religious instruction in the public schools is indispensable, as educators are generally coming to acknowledge. An irreligious school will soon become unethical as well. And yet in what I am saying I am not urging religious instruction of a dogmatic or sectarian nature. The plan now urged for some years by Dr. G. U. Wenner for such dogmatic instruction must necessarily be outside the public-school system, as he sees, and I agree with him as to its importance. But I am speaking here simply of the need of inculcating in the public schools the high ideals found in Biblical literature, biography, history, and ethics."

Finally, this writer pleads for "the necessity of a unity among all our people that is religious and social as well as ethical." Thus:

"Names and creeds of religious denominations largely represent the controversies of a past age, and men of the newer spirit will often find themselves in closer sympathy with men of other denominations of the same spirit than with brethren of their own denomination who do not share that spirit. Scholarship to-day is essentially one, and in the American Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis Jews and Christians have for many years discust questions of Old- and New-Testament scholarship with entire harmony."

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LETTERS AND ART

HOW TO BE CULTURED AND LONELY

IF a man wishes to be lonely amid the music-loving mob, the best way to achieve that status is to give his attention seriously to the comprehension of music. Such is the rather cynical import of Mr. W. J. Henderson's reflections, to which he has been moved by the anxious inquiries of one seeking the "Open Sesame" to the mysteries of that much-abused art. "Much abused" is also the descriptive epithet that would characterize, according to the New York *Sun's* critic, the public exhibition of this art prevailing at this day. "It ought to be possible," he observes in the issue of that journal for May 10, "for the merest tyro who had never before entered an opera-house, to distinguish the difference between the singing of a nightingale and the braying of a more humble and useful creature, but how very often it happens that it is the beast of burden that gets the laurel!" The appeal that calls forth these sardonic remarks is the following letter received recently "by *The Sun's* chronicler of musical doings":

"It would please me to utilize some of my time in the approaching summer in reading, to the end that I may better understand the art of music. I would wish to get some insight, if possible, into the purposes of the composers in fashioning the complex yet closely knit forms in which they have molded their works. If you will forgive apparent flippancy, I should like to ask, 'Why is a fugue?' Other inquiries of a similar nature throng to my mind, but that should suffice to make manifest my inclination. Further than that too I should wish to know the basis of artistic performance. I should be happy to be able to tell a good pianist from a mechanic. I should like to know good singing when I hear it."

The answer the critic is impulsively inclined to make "is much like that of *Punch* to the youth contemplating marriage: 'Don't.'" Knowledge, reflects Mr. Henderson, may or may not be power, "but it is not surely happiness." For furnishing the golden key to this anxious inquirer he would not in turn be blamed for all the consequent unhappiness. Yet since the inquirer's apparent earnestness merits reward, Mr. Henderson thus states the road to appreciation, which can not be called "royal." He says:

"If you really desire to probe the meanings of the masters, content yourself with living intimately with their thoughts. Shun the whole junkshop of cheap opera jingle and turn your back on the glorified prima donnas, male and female, of the lyric stage. Live with Bach, Beethoven, and the prophets. Learn to read their scores. Go to hear them performed. They will in the course of time become as blazing lights to you.

"But you will lose your taste for the best sellers, and your friends will secretly accuse you of private relations with Thackeray or Thoreau; yes, even with Homer or David the son of Jesse. They will charge you with being one of those to whom all music is an irritation, and they will sing snatches of the Broadway successes openly in your hearing in the hope of seeing you writhe. If you take it all with unruffled good nature they will pronounce you an esthetic sham like Bunthorne. If you meet it with a stern and unyielding spirit they will vote you a person of sour stomach and leave you to your own devices.

"If you wish to be lonely, make yourself a real lover of the loftiest music. You will find that even among musicians you will get scant sympathy, for they are mostly in search of that pecuniary success which is the guerdon of him who can manufacture best sellers. Thus spake Zarathustra:

"'Must they needs have their ears beaten to pieces before they will learn to hear with their eyes? Must one rattle like a kettle-drum or a fast-day preacher? Or do they believe only stammerers?'

"Think it over."

Such dubious advice is, of course, not thrust into the innocent mind of the timid inquirer without preparation. Its juxtaposition to the query that called it forth is altered in our quotations for the sake of vividness. The inquirer, however, has his mind prepared for this rejoinder by an analysis of the appreciative powers of modern audiences, showing conditions that are intended to justify the writer in impressing the inquirer with his future "lonesomeness." We read:

"Music is to most people a purely sensuous pleasure, and despite that fact they will not educate the sense to which it appeals. The smallest thing that one can ask of music is that it shall afford a puzzling sort of physical delight to the ear. But granting that this poor request is made, why not in turn demand that the ear shall know when it is granted?

"It really is not a settled matter that every opera-singer makes beautiful sounds with the voice. A sound is not necessarily beautiful because it is large in volume or elevated in pitch. Yet thousands of excellent persons who know the difference between palatable and ill-cooked canvasback duck, even when they get it in a famous restaurant, are moved to public demonstrations of approbation when they hear an opera-singer utter sounds which their ears ought to tell them are no more beautiful than the warnings of the fire-engine hastening to a conflagration.

"Again, even when the tones are admirable in themselves, they are not so when made to conflict with the pitch established by the accompaniment. When an orchestra plays in the key of B flat major and the vocalist sings in a key lying part way between that and A major, all ears capable of recognizing musical sounds suffer exquisite torture. Yet it is one of the commonest spectacles to see an audience warmly applauding a singer who has just completed such a lugubrious achievement. . . . . .

"It is a paradoxical state of affairs in which people go to hear music with their minds made up that it is nothing more than a concourse of sweet sounds, and yet can not hear that in many cases it is truly nothing of the kind.

"Since, however, this is the case, how shall we induce these people to enter into a consideration of the higher features of the art? The truth—with some hesitation, let us confess it—is that they glory in their hostility to artistic culture and they laugh to scorn those who hold it precious. They love their prima donnas who scorn high art as they do and they revel in the production of best sellers in the shape of vocal feats. When the dean of the critical gild of this town a few days ago bewailed the emasculation of Handel by Patti he spoke of that which these people can not comprehend.

"If Patti sang Handel incorrectly, then it was because Handel did not know how to write his own music. If Bach did not compose unto the glory of Geraldine Farrar or Tetrazzini, then away with Bach into the outer darkness of Cincinnati music-festivals. As for Brahms and Beethoven and musicians of such types, their names should be unmentionable in the polite society of the best sellers."

THE "PALE LANDS" OF OUR FICTION

MR. HOWELLS seems reaping the crop of ingratitude from a favored public. His latest novel, "Fennel and Rue," calls forth something of an echo of the charge made by Mrs. Atherton last January that "the main trouble with American letters to-day is due to the literary supremacy of Mr. Howells." The New York *Times Saturday Review of Books*, while not openly blaming Mr. Howells for not writing other kinds of books than those he does, says that "there is just ground for being vexed with half a score other American writers of fiction who do what Mr. Howells does—because he does it; with scores of others who have yielded (if not altogether, at least in too great a degree) to an influence which, however genial and gracious, has yet been one of the chief obstacles to the development of imaginative art in this country." This editorial writer goes on:

"It would be to say that which would meet scant acknowledgment to affirm that Americans are afraid of life. It is true, nevertheless. We are not mentally adventurous; morally, we are none too well grounded, but we are cautious and afraid. Unconventional morality has no standing with us. We are distrustful of our

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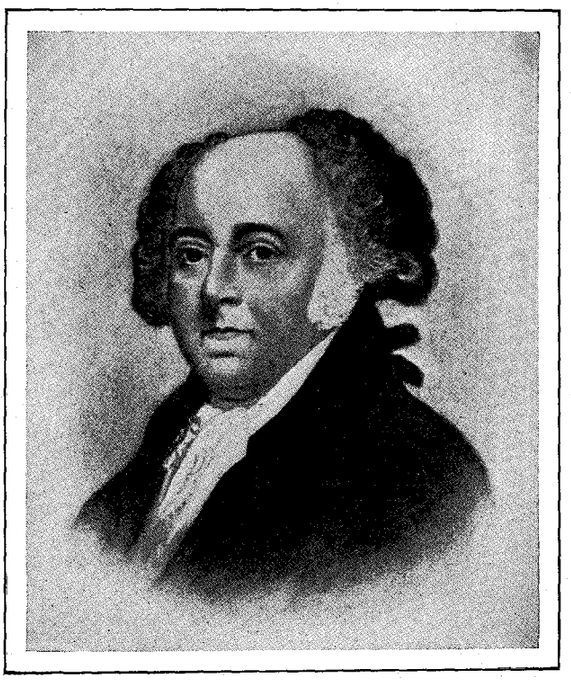
own experiences; pretending to worship liberty, we are suspicious of all that has not behind it the sanction of authority.

"As a matter of fact, we have lived and are living a singularly full and splendid life—the circumstances of our age and a developing continent, a meeting-point of diverse civilizations such as history never before contrived, make our life inevitably strange and rich. But it has not begun to be mirrored in our fiction, or, for the matter of that, in our poetry. We don't write poetry, however; we do write novels by the thousand. What have they to do with life? Do they not, the very best of them, seem as if they were doing their level best to evade life? The very best of them are the very worst in this respect; there is occasionally some red blood in an impossible book, but the novels of skill, of talent, seem by common consent to shirk the real issues of living. Their writers dwell in the pale lands of gentle emotion or none; of love without passion, of conviction without zeal, of faith without rapture. The generation has not brought into literary being a single magnificent, storm-swept soul. Zeal, passion, rapture are here among us; living is tumultuous and tragic; sorrow walks the earth, and ambition mounts more daringly perhaps than ever it did elsewhere or before. Nothing is wan—but our literature.

"It is no time for our writers to wander in labyrinths of pallid fancies, to shred sentiments, and powder infinitesimal sensations, to dally over dilettante sketches of unreal life. It is time for them to deliver themselves without fear into the hands of life; to hail experience and embrace it rather than the graceful traditions of composition; to cast aside the restraint of convention; to trust no more to the interest of philosophical speculation, but to let loose the instinct to believe, to enthuse, to let anemic art set her lips at the full cup and rudely fill herself with its tingling vigor."

PICTURES THAT REVEAL THE NEW AMERICAN

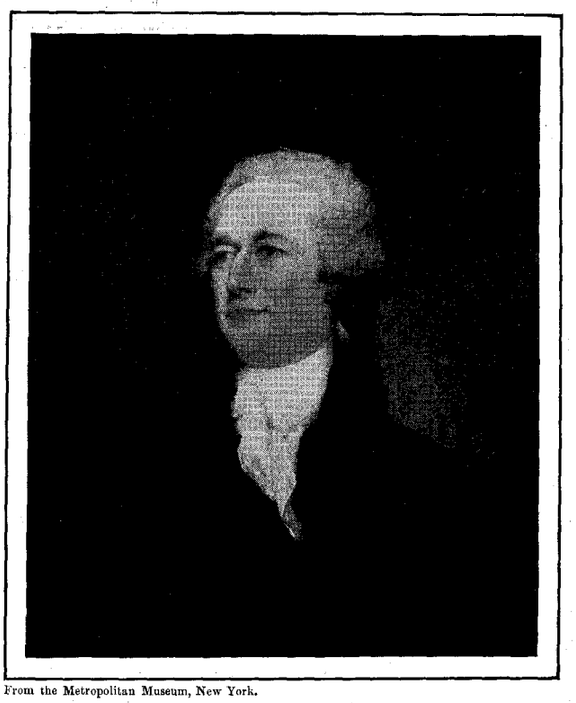
MAKING use of pictures as "biological witnesses" it will be noted, says a recent writer, that "an astonishing change has taken place in men and women between the time of President Washington and that of President McKinley." Bodies, faces, thoughts are all transformed, says Mr. Henry Dwight Sedgwick in a recent volume of essays called "The New American Type." Speaking in terms of art, this change is noted in the comparison



JOHN ADAMS.

From the portrait by L. F. Spinner.

Adams was "a short, ruddy, choleric little man, with the free bearing of an English yeoman."



From the Metropolitan Museum, New York.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

From the portrait by John Trumbull.

Hamilton is described as "a sort of dashing gallant, yet of stedfast serenity."

of portraits by Reynolds and men who painted as he did, with those by Sargent and the allied modern school. The occasion for pointing this particular moral was an assemblage of notable portraits where the striking divergences were brought vividly home to the observer. Of the pictures of the earlier period the writer has this to say:

"A hundred years ago a British type of body, face, and mind prevailed from Massachusetts to Virignia; there were many individuals and sundry communities of other bloods, but most of our ancestors of Revolutionary times were featured and complexioned like British men. Of these men there were in the galleries several portraits by Trumbull. There was John Adams, a short, ruddy, choleric little man, with the free bearing of an English yeoman, ready, perhaps over-ready, to defend his curtilage and cowyard, his plowed fields and fallow, against tax-gatherers, cavalier squire, or even the lord of the manor; an honest, healthy man, untroubled by any doubts as to possible encroachment by his boundary-lines. Near him hung Alexander Hamilton, of more aristocratic type, open, generous, high-spirited, a sort of dashing gallant, yet of stedfast serenity; his mind resting solidly on reason and principles, an ardent English gentleman. There was James Madison, not over-imaginative, not noble, with a touch of English bulldog in his jowl, shrewd, stable; and hard by, *sopra gli altri com' aquila*, the sober, godly, righteous face of Washington, calm, almost severe, a man of purpose inwardly sustained. There was also Maj.-Gen. Samuel Osgood, of somewhat Southern aspect, a hawklike keenness in the nose and eyes, woodsman in youth, soldier in manhood, a hardy, out-of-doors kind of man. There were some Gilbert Stuarts, too: Egbert Benson, a keen, astute person, eminently a gentleman, dignity blending with calm; Chief Justice Jay, a dreamy, speculative, far-seeing man with curving lip; and Van Rensselaer, the Patroon, a sly, foxy gentleman. Both the French blood and the Dutch, as well as the English, display the quiet and equilibrium which attend an orderly maintenance of peace in the body and mind of man."

Stuart and Trumbull, who were the painters of these historic figures, are not accounted great painters, but "faithful workmen" who strove to paint what they saw. Whatever these painted faces may be to the artists, says Mr. Sedgwick, "to the common eye they look like clauses from the Constitution, paragraphs from the Declaration of Independence, maxims from Poor Richard,

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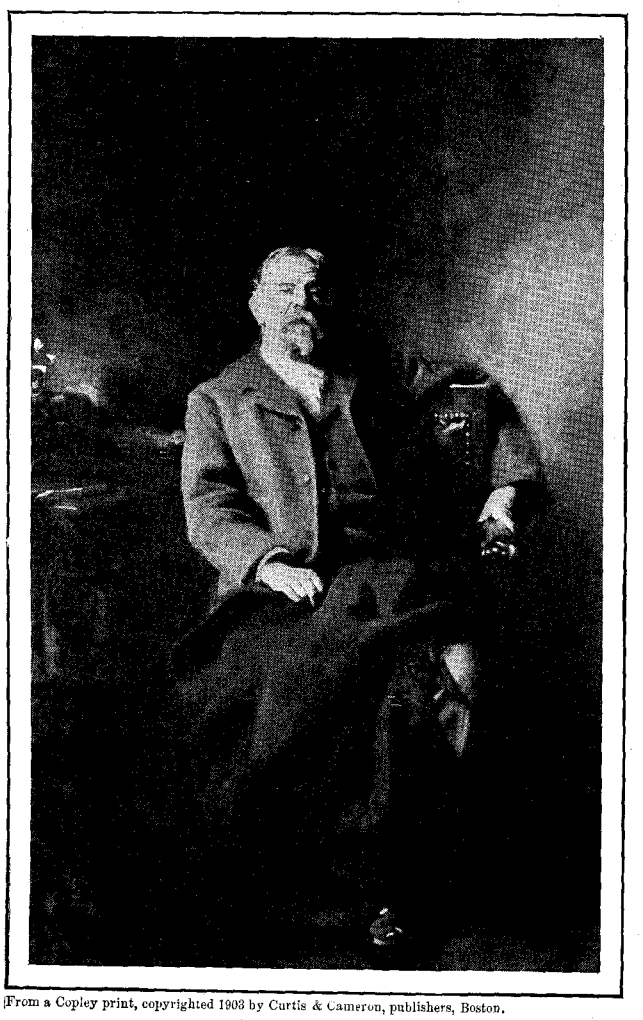
compendia of definite beliefs and accepted principles." They were "eighteenth-century Englishmen."

On the other hand, there are the testimonies of the modern school of portrait-painters. Sargent is mentioned as the supreme exemplar, but his testimony is declared to be "corroborated by the portraits of painters differing as widely from him as is possible." The obvious qualities of these portraits are "disquiet, lack of equilibrium, absence of principle; a general sense of migrating tenants, of distrainer and replevin, of a mind unoccupied by the rightful heirs, as if the home of principle and dogma had been transformed into an inn for wayfarers." Sargent's women are said to "reveal the strain of physical and psychical maladjustment"; a portrait by Abbott H. Thayer exhibits "the drowsy insomnia of the soul, never all awake, never all asleep"; one by John W. Alexander shows us "the indefinite, unphysical charm of American womanhood, the eager pursuit of an unseen good, the restless pacing in the body's cage." Male portraits by Sargent, Frank Hall, Bonnat, Chase, and others indicate to this writer "that the logical, the intellectual, the imaginative, the romantic faculties have been discarded and shaken off, . . . and in their stead, keen, exceedingly simple powers of vision and action are developing." He particularizes:

"Perhaps the best example is the portrait entitled 'Mr. Daniel Lamont,' by Zorn. Too great stress can not be laid on the impression we make upon quick-sighted foreigners. This portrait represents a shrewd, prompt, quick, keen, compact man, well, almost brilliantly equipped for dealing with the immediate present; he has the morale of the tennis-player, concentration, utter absorption, in volley and take. Of faculties needful to deal with the remote—imagination, logic, intellect, faith—there is no trace.



From a Copley print, copyrighted 1903 by Curtis & Cameron, publishers, Boston.

PORTRAIT OF A MODERN AMERICAN.
By John S. Sargent.

Sargent's paintings of Americans, taken as a group, show such qualities as "disquiet, lack of equilibrium, absence of principle."

PORTRAIT OF A MODERN AMERICAN.
By John W. Alexander.

This artist's pictures show us "the indefinite, unphysical charm of American womanhood, the eager pursuit of an unseen good, the restless pacing in the body's cage."

Craft, the power that deals with a few facts close at hand, is depicted in abundance; so are promptitude and vigor; reason, the power that deals with many facts, remote, recalcitrant, which require the mind to hold many pictured combinations at once or in quick succession, is not there. The portrait indicates the usual American amiability, domestic kindliness, and aversion to cruel sights and cruel sounds. The logical faculty which compels a man to reconcile his theories, to unite religion and conduct, to combine principle and policy, to fuse the various parts of his philosophy into one non-self-contracting whole, is entirely omitted. The chief trait in this typical portrait is ability to react quickly and effectively to stimuli of the immediate present, an essential quality in prospering species; the chief lack is imagination. How such equipment will serve in the future, when the world shall have passed beyond the colonizing and commercial epochs of history, is, of course, wholly beyond the scope of this essay. . . . . .

"The most interesting portrait for our purposes in the whole millionaire exposition, as a masculine example of that extreme variation which had seemed peculiarly feminine, is a painting entitled 'W. A. Clark' (lent by Senator W. A. Clark), by M. Besnard, the famous French painter, whose method is sufficiently distinct from that of the other painters to give peculiar value to any corroborative evidence offered by him to facts testified by them. W. A. Clark (of the portrait) is a slim, slight man, with reddish hair of a decided color and curl, with beard and mustache of like appearance, all *hérissés*, like the fur of a cat in a thunder-storm; there is no speculation in the gray-blue, glassy eyes; they and the thin, rather delicate nose are drawn and pinched together, chest and waist are narrow, fingers but skin on bones. The tightly buttoned frock-coat, never worn before the sittings, abetted by the brand-new silk hat and gloves, makes a brave attempt, with its blue *boutonnière*, to suggest the air of a *boulevardier*. From hair *hérissé*, pinched face, crooked arm, and well-painted sweep of

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frock-coat, emanate physical and mental distress such as must accompany perturbations in Nature, when she, in desperate endeavor for a new type, hurls her wild experiments through the delicate organization of the human body, distorting all the nice adjustments of species and genus. No dogmas vex this nervous spirit, no principles chafe it, no contemplation dulls it, no discipline confines it; it ramps wildly in the strait compass of the present, knowing no past, unhampered by reverence or respect, foreseeing no future, unhindered by faith or upliftedness. It is an extreme example, but immensely interesting, for tho it may be merely an erratic variation, it is near enough other examples of the type to indicate the characteristic traits of the new American nationality; or it may be an instance of that curious prophetic power of Nature, by which she creates an individual a whole generation ahead of his type. Nevertheless, a more conservative judgment would surmise that Zorn's portrait represents the normal type of the present generation, and Besnard's an exaggerated example of certain American traits."

TRYING TO IMPROVE SHAKESPEARE

MODERN actors are blamed for the "absurd anomaly" of acting the greatest dramatist in the world as if he were the worst. This charge is made by a writer in the London *Spectator* (April 25) who signs himself "Ignotus." The actors' misdoings are partly attributed to the fact that the whole burden of interpreting Shakespeare falls upon them, while the literary critics, "whose business it is to supervise and instruct," have entirely deserted the actor, and "persist in applying their powers exclusively to the literary side of Shakespeare's work, and ignore altogether its relation to the art of acting." The consequence of this divorce is "to widen the breach between theory and practise, and thus to diminish still further the likelihood of a truly artistic tradition." The writer goes on to elaborate his charge against the actor, with illustrative reference to current London productions of "Romeo and Juliet" and the "Merchant of Venice." Thus:

"Nothing shows more clearly the extent to which the representation of Shakespeare is dominated by the views and the requirements of actors than the kind of rearrangement which his plays are made to undergo whenever they appear upon the stage. Some of these rearrangements are no doubt due to the modern system of scenery, which necessitates a greater cohesion in the action; but this is so far from being the only cause that it is no uncommon thing for actors to divide what in the original was one long scene into two. The underlying motive for the greater part of the alterations is not mechanical, but histrionic; they proceed from the craving which seems to be implanted in the breast of every actor for working up the action into a series of well-marked climaxes, each climax being followed immediately by the fall of the curtain, so that none of its effect may be lost. It is only natural that an actor should have this craving, for every such climax means an opportunity for a personal triumph, which, however obvious and spectacular it may be, still has the supreme advantage of focusing the whole attention of the audience upon himself. But it is none the less certain that crude effects of this kind find no place in Shakespeare's drama. This is partly explained by the fact that in his day the theater was unprovided with a curtain; but it is clear enough that his whole conception of dramatic art was quite alien to the modern habit of bringing every scene to a close immediately the action has reached its height. A single instance will suffice to illustrate this. The balcony scene in 'Romeo and Juliet' ends at the Lyceum on *Romeo's* beautiful couplet:

> 'Sleep dwell upon thine eyes, peace in thy breast!
> Would I were sleep and peace, so sweet to rest!'

"But in the original text the scene does not end here. *Romeo* adds another couplet:

> 'Hence will I to my ghostly father's cell,
> His help to crave and my dear hap to tell.'

Perhaps Shakespeare was wrong thus to bring his hero and his audience back to the common earth, and not to end his wonderful scene on a note of lyrical rapture; but, whether he was wrong or right, it was Shakespeare's way. A more significant example of the same tendency occurs in 'The Merchant of Venice.' As the play is acted at His Majesty's the curtain drops on the trial scene at *Shylock's* exit, and the incident of the rings follows in another scene outside the Doge's palace. Mr. Tree explains in his program his reasons for the alteration. 'It has frequently been felt,' he says, 'that the incidents of the gloves and the rings, following immediately after the tragedy of *Shylock*, have been in something of the nature of an anticlimax.' But by whom has this 'frequently been felt'? Doubtless by actors, and principally by the particular actor who happens to take the part of *Shylock*. For him it is all-important that the curtain should come down with a run upon his departure from the court; whatever follows after that must be, so far as his effect upon the audience is concerned, an 'anticlimax' indeed. But Shakespeare was not thinking of a particular actor; he was thinking of the play as a whole; and the 'anticlimax' of which Mr. Tree complains completely serves the purpose of giving an impression of reality to the whole scene. The actor, to secure one of his favorite climaxes, loses an effect which is in truth far more dramatic, because it is far more real—the momentary hush after *Shylock's* exit, followed by the matter-of-fact talk of the dispersing court. 'Sir, I entreat you home with me to dinner.' Could there be a more poignant summary of the relentless indifference with which the world looks upon a tragedy and passes on? But actors will have none of this, because, being actors, it is only natural that they should prefer what is stagy to the image of life itself."

The same sacrifice of the truly artistic and the real to the false and the overemphatic is to be seen, according to this writer, in the way the actor delivers his words. Admitting that present difficulties are great, where matter "often subtle and sometimes obscure" has to be made plain to a mixt audience, yet nothing can be more certain, it is averred, "than that the method by which our actors try to circumvent these difficulties is radically mistaken." We read further:

"Their object seems to be to buoy up the meaning of the words they utter by all the stage devices at their command—by exaggerated gesture and ceaseless movement, by forced laughter and preposterous sighings and undercurrents of incidental music, by an intolerable slowness of enunciation, and by an intonation of the blank verse more barbarous than can be described. These are merely the refuges of weakness, like the attempts of a bad writer to obtain emphasis by underlinings and italic type. After all, Shakespeare can stand on his own merit; and that actor will always produce the greatest effect who can convey to his audience most completely, not this or that contrivance for elucidating Shakespeare's meaning, but simply and solely what Shakespeare actually wrote. What a relief it is when for a moment or two there is peace upon the stage, and we begin to hear the words and to follow the thoughts of the highest of poets and the most profound of philosphers! But these moments are rare and brief; they are interrupted by an expressive march across the stage, or by a burst of explanatory music from the orchestra, and we are back again once more among the old theatrical fantoms. Nor is it only the sense of the words that is distorted and obscured by this kind of treatment; the characters themselves, and the whole atmosphere of the play, undergo a similar change. . . . Why is it that while in modern plays ladies and gentlemen are acted as ladies and gentlemen, in plays by Shakespeare they must be acted as minxes and buffoons? There seems to be a convention upon the stage that what is 'Shakespeare' can not be natural, that it is too great for common usage, that it must be propt up and decorated and explained. But the convention contradicts itself. If Shakespeare is truly great, he needs no trickery."

NOTES

WE regret that in our issue of May 9 we overlooked the credit to *Lippincott's Magazine* (Philadelphia) for the article on "Maupassant's Last Days," written by Prof. Albert Schinz.

THE group of young painters known as "the Eight" have formed a political club to advocate a Roosevelt third term. "What we like about the new movement," says the New York *Evening Post*, "is its frank avowal of self-interest. Painters are engaged in the production of luxuries; luxuries only sell in prosperous times; prosperity means Roosevelt. Here we have the gulf between iron-puddler and artist bridged by the all-sufficient, all-uniting principle of the full dinner-pail. 'A full color tube' might be the new motto."

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JAMES BARNES. DOROTHY CANFIELD. A. N. MARQUIS. CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL. GARRETT P. SERVISS.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Adams, Joseph H. Harper's Indoor Book for Boys. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 363. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

Anderson, Ada Woodruff. The Heart of the Red Firs. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 313. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Babbitt, Irving. Literature and the American College. Essays in Defense of the Humanities. 12mo, pp. vii–262. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Baker, Tarkington. Yard and Garden—a Book of Practical Information for the Amateur Gardener in City, Town, or Suburb. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 418. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Barnes, James. The Clutch of Circumstance. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Bates, Arlo. The Intoxicated Ghost, and Other Stories. 12mo, pp. 303. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Bielschowsky, Albert. The Life of Goethe. Translated from the German by William A. Cooper Volume III—1815-32. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xi–428. New York. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50 net.

Bourget, Paul. The Weight of the Name. Translated from the French by George Burnham Ives. 12mo, pp. 349. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Brown, Alice. Rose Macleod. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 406. Boston. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Burt, Mary E. [Editor.] Prose that Every Child Should Know: A Selection of the Best Prose of all Times for Young People. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. xxix–365. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 90 cents net.

Butler, Ellis Parker. The Cheerful Smugglers. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 276. New York: The Century Co. $1.

Canfield, Dorothy. Gunhild. (A Norwegian-American Episode.) 12mo, pp. 342. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50 net.

Catalogue of Books. Annotated and Arranged and Provided by the Carnegie Library of Pittsburg, for the Use of the First Eight Grades in the Pittsburg Schools. 8vo, pp. 331. Pittsburg: Carnegie Library.

This volume is a fine example of the work done by library staffs in preparing catalogs that are useful to schools and libraries everywhere. The Carnegie Library at Pittsburg deserves in this respect to be mentioned with the Congressional at Washington, and the State Library at Albany. The aim here has been "to select a reasonable number of books most suitable for school use apart from textbooks, and to prepare a carefully graded and annotated list of these in a form most convenient for the use of teachers." The work is designed to do for the first eight grades what a "Graded and Annotated Catalogue" published by the same library in 1900 endeavored to do for the whole course.

Chamberlain, Esther and Lucia. The Coast of Chance. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 464. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Chambers, Julius. On a Margin—A Novel. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 314. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.50.

Chester, George Randolph. Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford. A Cheerful Account of the Rise and Fall of an American Business Buccaneer. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 448. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus Co. $1.50.

Corbin, John. Which College for the Boy? Leading Types in American Education. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xvi–273. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50 net.

De Boigne, The Comtesse, Memoirs of. Vols. II and III. 1815–19 and 1820–30. Edited from the original manuscript by Charles Nicoullaud. With Portraits. 8vo, pp. xi–375 and xi–377. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 per vol.

These volumes more than bear out the promise of their predecessor noticed in these columns last year. It will be recalled that these memoirs were written somewhere about 1835 to 1840, and that publication of them was thought to be unwise at the time of the author's death in 1866, and has only now been brought about. Born at Versailles before the Revolution, of an ancient house, the Comtesse was, as her editor recounts, "a complete embodiment of the transition between the old and the new *régimes*."

The second volume begins with amusing descriptions of the parochial court of Turin, where the Comtesse's father was the French representative. Napoleon's return from Elba, the Hundred Days, and the Second Restoration are described chiefly from the standpoint of their effect on society conditions, but there is shrewd comment on public affairs, as when the author, observing an uproarious celebration of the Festival of St. Louis at Lyons, "could not but ask what had become of that other crowd which had formerly received Bonaparte with such enthusiasm. I have seen so many reversals of popular favor," she goes on to say, "that I have often asked myself this question. I think that the mass of the people are the same, but that they are differently influenced by a small nucleus of leading figures who change and are carried in different directions. The same crowd, however, is fully convinced of the honesty of its applause, to whatever object directed." Again, there is a notable characterization of Napoleon during the Hundred Days:

"To do the Emperor justice, no one ever had a deeper hatred of such measures. He certainly desired absolutism, but under regular forms adequate to insure public order, peace, and national honor. As soon as he fully understood the nature of his position he despaired of success, and the resulting despondency probably exerted some influence upon the discouragement which he showed at the time of the catastrophe at Waterloo. Possibly, if he had found among his civil servants the same enthusiasm which inspired the military, he would have been better able to accomplish the gigantic task which lay before him; perhaps again, this task was impossible of accomplishment."

To chronicle the bright sayings of the Comtesse would require a quotation from almost every page. From 1815 to 1819 her father was ambassador at the Court of St. James, and her wit plays lightly over the social customs of the English. The third volume covers the period marked by the death of Louis XVIII. and the succession of Charles X.

De Garmo, Charles. Principles of Secondary Education—A Text-book. 12mo, pp. xi–200. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1 net.

Delannoy, Burford. Prince Charlie. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 318. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1 net.

Desmond, H. W., and **Frohne,** H. W. Building a Home. A Book of Fundamental Advice for the Layman about to Build. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 222. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co.

Dorner, Herman B. Window Gardening. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 151. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Eldridge, George Dyre. In the Potter's House. 12mo, pp. 338. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

Elwell, J. B. Practical Bridge. A Complete and Thorough Course of Instruction in the Game. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. ix–249. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

Ewald, Carl. The Old Room. Translated from the Danish by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. 12mo, pp. 317. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Fuller, Robert H. Government by the People. The Laws and Customs Regulating the Election System and the Formation and Control of the Political Parties in the United States. 16mo, pp. xiv–261. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1 net.

Gladden, Washington. The Church and Modern Life. 12mo, pp. 221. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25 net.

Griffis, William Elliot. Motley's Dutch Nation, being the Rise of the Dutch Republic (1555–84) by John Lothrop Motley, condensed with a brief history of the Dutch people to 1908. 8vo, pp. 943. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

This work consists of two parts, an abridgment of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic" and an original sketch by Mr. Griffis of Dutch history from 1584 to 1897. The condensation of Motley's immortal work takes up 690 pages. The remaining 253 pages are the original work of Mr. Griffis.

We confess to a feeling of sorrow and affront on seeing Motley abridged. But the work has been as well done as was possible. The age of the newspaper and the magazine has no room for the sustained splendor and exquisite rhetoric which running in a sequence should not be interrupted even by such an editor as Mr. Griffis. The title of the work is confusing, for Mr. Griffis surely does not intend to father his somewhat dull but painstaking and accurate appendix upon Motley. In any case the work will be useful, altho it can now no longer claim to be looked upon as any more a work of literature than a Baedeker.

Hauptman, Gerhart. Hannele—A Dream Poem. Rendered into English Verse and Prose. 12mo, pp. 103. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

Hobart, Alvah Sabin. Our Silent Partner. 12mo,

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pp. 160. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. 75 cents net.

Holder, Charles Frederick. Big Game at Sea. 8vo, pp. 352. New York: The Outing Publishing Co. $2 net.

To those who hitherto considered that big game are confined to the land and consist merely of elephants, lions, and the conquerors of these latter, or the Teddy bears of more recent romance, Mr. Holder's volume will prove a revelation. When we read of "a ray swimming off with fourteen boats before it was killed," of "game fishes of one hundred pounds taken with what is known as a number nine thread-line; the tip of the rod not less than five feet long"—it fairly takes one's breath away. The leaping tuna, the man-eating shark, the swordfish, and the "splendid game-fish, the yellow-fin tuna," and "the 250-pound black sea-bass," are all dealt with in this volume of fair and genuine sport in a spirit which will startle and delight those gentle disciples of Izaac Walton who have been accustomed to regard the fisherman's profession as one rather of quiet contemplation than of struggle with a powerful and formidable antagonist. This work is as interesting as the great romance of Victor Hugo's "Travailleurs de la mer," and much more realistic. The only imaginary chapter in it is "The Biography of a Man-Eater," which is, however, just as true to nature as Roberts's exquisite "Red Fox." There are nearly fifty illustrations to this book, many of the chapters of which have already made the author's name known as a magazine writer. Fine paper, printing, and binding add to the external attractions of the volume.

Holmes, Sir Richard Rivington. Windsor. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 117. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.50 net.

Hopkins, Herbert M. Priest and Pagan. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 372. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Hough, Romeyn Beck. Handbook of Trees of the Northern States and Canada East of the Rocky Mountains. Photo-descriptive. Small quarto, pp. 470. Lowville, N. Y.: Published by the author.

Mr. Hough's method in the description of trees is unlike that of any other person with whose work on trees we are acquainted. He comes probably as near as it is possible for any one to come to the presentation of a description which shall enable one to see and know a tree from his pages alone. He devotes to each tree two large pages. On the left are shown the leaves, fruit, and young shoots effectively reproduced from photographs, on a background having a scale drawn to inches, so that one may determine with the eye at once the actual size of the objects shown. On the right-hand page is a picture of the trunk of the tree from the ground to the first branches, or slightly beyond. On the trunk, before the photograph was taken, was placed a foot- or two-foot rule, which enables the reader to note the diameter of the trunk. On the same page the author gives about two hundred words of brief description of the tree and sets forth the uses to which its wood has been put, with an outline map of the United States, showing its geographical distribution. It is needless to say that Mr. Hough has done a distinct service to the public—one for which his deserved reward will not all be exprest in pecuniary returns.

Houston, Edwin J., Ph.D. The Wonder Book of the Atmosphere. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. x–326. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

Humphrey, Zephine. Over Against Green Peak. 12mo, pp. 276. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

Hunter, Alexander. The Huntsman in the South.—Virginia and North Carolina. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 318. New York: The Neale Publishing Co. $1.50.

Hunter, Robert. Socialists at Work. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 374. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Kennedy, Charles Rann. The Servant in the House. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 151. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Kinkaid, Mary Holland. The Man of Yesterday. A Romance of a Vanishing Race. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 318. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

Kramer, Harold Morton. The Castle of Dawn. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 409. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co.

Litchfield, Grace Denio. The Supreme Gift. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 300. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Litchfield, Grace Denio. Narcissus and Other Poems. 16mo, pp. 60. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1 net.

Mabie, Hamilton Wright, and **Stephens,** Kate. Heroines that Every Child Should Know. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. xiv–281. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 90 cents net.

Marquis, Albert Nelson. [Editor.] Who's Who in America. A biographical dictionary of notable men and women in the United States. 1908–09. Square 12mo, pp. 2271. Chicago: A. N. Marquis & Co. $4 net.

The appearance of a new edition of this indispensable handbook is matter for gratification in all professional centers, whether these be editorial, political, educational, engineering, legal, or ministerial. Since the first edition was published in 1899, the work has grown in favor wherever it has been known. The editors, of whom for several years John W. Leonard was chief, have in the main held carefully to the line laid down at the beginning, in the sense that nothing laudatory or descriptive should appear in the sketches. As each sketch is supposed to be, and usually is, based on information supplied by the subject of it, we can well imagine that the editors have frequently been under the necessity of employing a drastic hand in wielding the blue pencil. But the result has been, in all editions thus far published, that the public has found in the work only those brief vital facts for which search is commonly made in consulting a work of this kind. We very much doubt if any book, except the dictionary, is now more frequently consulted in libraries and editorial rooms.

Matheson, George. Thoughts for Life's Journey. 12mo, pp. 280. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son.

Morris, Gouverneur. The Footprint and Other Stories. 12mo, pp. 336. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Morris, Harrison S. Lyrics and Landscapes. 16mo, pp. 122. New York: The Century Co.

Nash, Henry Sylvester. The Atoning Life. 12mo, pp. 148. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1 net.

Newman, Richard Brinsley. The Belle Islers. A Novel. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 423. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.50.

Noyes, Ella. The Story of Milan. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. xiii–403. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.

Orr, Mrs. Sutherland. Life and Letters of Robert Browning. New edition, revised and in part rewritten by Frederic G. Kenyon. Two portraits. 12mo, pp. xvii–431. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2 net.

Partsch, Herman. Messages to Mothers. A Protest against Artificial Methods. Presenting a Simple, Practical and Natural Scheme for the Right Diet, Care and Treatment of Mother and Child, and for the Conservation of Power in Physiological Functions, the Result of Twenty-three Years of Successful Practise. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 166. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co. $1.50 net.

Pick, Bernhard. Hymns and Poetry of the Eastern Church. 12mo, pp. 175. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1 net.

Potter, Margaret. The Golden Ladder. A Novel. 12mo, pp. 433. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Ramsey, Murray Eliott. Practical Life Insurance Examinations. With a Chapter on the Insurance of Substandard Lives. 12mo, pp. 231. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.25 net.

Dr. Ramsey has written an excellent manual for the medical examiner who serves a life-insurance company—a calling which, as he explains, has become developed into a specialty. The author has devoted many years to examinations for life-insurance, and believes there exists among young practitioners a distinct need for such a manual as this. He has not relied wholly on his own experience, but has availed himself of the experience and opinions of other persons. The volume has been arranged systematically, with a detailed table of contents and a full index.

Ray, Anna Chapin. Quickened. 12mo, pp. 358. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Ruhmer, Ernst. Wireless Telephony—in Theory and Practice. Translated from the German by James Erskine-Murray, D.Sc. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xiii–224. New York: D. Van Nostrand Co. $3.50.

Russell, Charles Edward. Thomas Chatterton, the Marvelous Boy. The True Story of a Strange Life (1752–70). Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xvii–289. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co.

Mr. Russell names fourteen years as the period which has passed since he began to study the life of Chatterton with a view to writing this book. The pity is that in so many years he has not learned to restrain his pen to a sane and normal pitch. He writes always in superlatives. His "Prefatory Note" begins in superlatives, and superlatives are in the last lines of the text.

In the first paragraph of the preface Chatterton is called "one of the greatest minds and sweetest souls that ever dwelt upon this earth," and in the second paragraph he is classed as "this great spirit, this artist and poet, this lover and benefactor of his kind, this assailant of absolutism, this boy hero of revolt, this leader at seventeen in the army of men." In the final paragraph of the text Chatterton is placed "among the greatest poets and most amazing minds that have lighted the ways of men."

Fulsome praise such as this repels thinking and judicious minds. Nowhere has the book been better characterized than in *The Nation*, which classes it as an "exasperating" example of "a whole school of ill-digested books about the romantic movement of the eighteenth century," which "follow a regular formula: a swollen self-complacency, as if the writer were miraculously bringing to light truths long concealed by some conspiracy of society, a jumble of loose and ignorant statements, a shrill clamor of undistinguishing praise."

Mr. Russell has heretofore been known chiefly as a writer of the "muck-raking" class on sociological and economic topics. In his articles on those subjects he has employed the superlative with a free and vigorous hand. The pity of it is that he has failed to know that biography, and especially literary biography, calls for a pen held in some restraint. Has he never read the world's great biographies and observed that among the chief sources of their charm and efficiency were moderation and simplicity? License runs to weakness, just as self-restraint leads to power.

Sargent, Capt. Herbert H. The Campaign of Santiago de Cuba. Three vols. With maps, diagrams, etc. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $5 net.

Captain Sargent is already known to students of military history for his writings on the campaigns of Napoleon. The present volume has been widely noticed as an important contribution to knowledge of our war of ten years ago with Spain. It has attracted attention in Eng-

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land, where the comments, so far as we have seen them, were favorable. One notable review appeared in the London *Times*.

Schofield, A. T. Christian Sanity. 12mo, pp. xv–165. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son.

Sedgwick, Henry Dwight. The New American Type and Other Essays. 12mo, pp. 343. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50 net.

Serviss, Garrett P. Astronomy with the Naked Eye. 8vo, pp. 247. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.40.

A popular work on astronomy written by a man who has absorbed all recent discoveries. He teaches how the heavens may be reached by the naked eye, and a certain knowledge of celestial geography obtained without the aid of a glass. The work is well and systematically done. Appended is a list of stars which can only be seen with the aid of a telescope. The book is enriched with excellent charts and illustrations.

Smith, Rev. John Talbot. The Training of a Priest. An Essay on Clerical Education, with a Reply to the Critics. 12mo, pp. 361. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50 net.

Spender, J. A. The Comments of Bagshot. 12mo, pp. 151. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

Stevens, Rowan; **Sterling,** Jr., Yates; **Henderson,** William J.; **Walsh,** G. E.; **Munroe,** Kirk; **Spearman,** F. H., and others. The Battle for the Pacific. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 237. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Sullivan, T. R. Lands of Summer. Sketches in Italy, Sicily, and Greece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 248. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50 net.

Thayer, William Roscoe. Italica. Studies in Italian Life and Letters. 12mo, pp. 364. Boston Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50 net.

Thomas, John M. The Christian Faith and the Old Testament. 12mo, pp. 133. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1 net.

Tuttle, Hudson, and Emma Rood. A Golden Sheaf. 12mo, pp. 284. Portraits. Berlin Heights, O.: Tuttle Publishing Co.

Mr. Tuttle, the author and lecturer, who has long been widely known in spiritualist and other circles, has here joined with his wife in bringing together about one hundred essays, personal either to their own lives or to those of others—essays at once suggestive, uplifting, and consoling. In a sense, the volume commemorates their fifty years of married life, but the contents embrace topics of concern to the general public. Mr. Tuttle still lives on the farm where he was born, a fact which speaks for the stedfastness of his character. Trees are growing there which he, as a boy, aided his father in planting, other trees which were planted by his children, and one that was planted by a grandchild—a "tall ambitious lombardy which flaunts its aspiring coronal like a gigantic plume."

Webster, Hutton. Primitive Secret Societies: A Study in Early Politics and Religion. Cloth 8vo, 227 pp. The Macmillan Co. $2 net.

One of the most significant phases of modern scientific research is the study of the primitive life of mankind. New light is being constantly shed upon the origin, development, and meaning of many of the most important beliefs, manners and customs, and institutions of civilized communities by this means. Dr. Webster has

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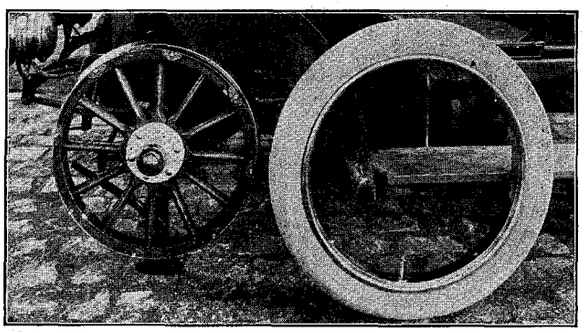

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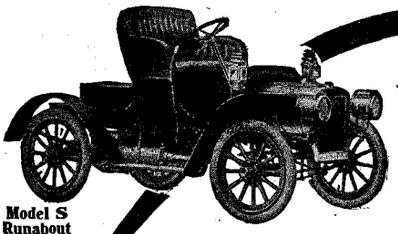

Model S Runabout $850

How We Prove CADILLAC Economy

How many cars are there that come out openly and publish sworn figures, by disinterested owners, showing just what it costs to run their cars? Not isolated cases of "luck" economy, but *averages* representing all sorts of service—hills, mountains, rough and sandy roads, through snow and mud. This is exactly what we have done to prove, by owners' own testimony, that the single-cylinder Cadillac is

The Most Economically Operated Car in the World To-day

Fifty cents a week for repairs; 18 miles per gallon of gasoline—these are the averages that bring all the pleasures of motoring within reach of most every family. The first cost speaks for itself. Read this interesting story of economy in

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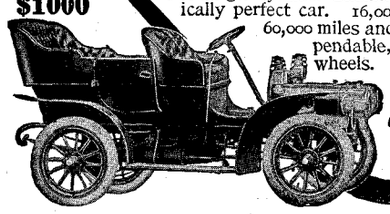
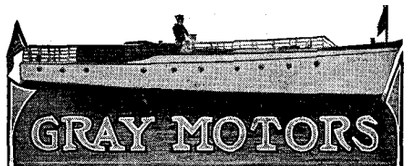
The single-cylinder Cadillac is a powerful, finely-balanced, mechanically perfect car. 16,000 in use—many of them have covered 60,000 miles and are *still going*. Easily the most dependable, serviceable automobile ever put on wheels. Described in Catalog T 23.



Prices include pair dash oil lamps, tail lamp and horn.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO.
Detroit, Mich.
Member A. L. A. M.



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Fastest Cruising Motor Boat in the World of its length and beam, the Yacht "GRAYLING," is equipped with three 40 h. p., 4 cylinder, Gray Motors (120 h. p.); winner of the Time Prize in the 200 mile race on Lake Erie, Aug. 11, 1907—write for interesting story of the race.

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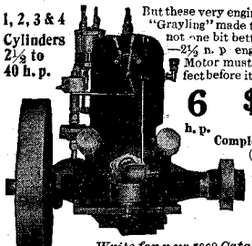

But these very engines with which the "Grayling" made the fastest time are not one bit better than our $67.50 —2½ h. p. engine. *Every* Gray Motor must be absolutely perfect before it leaves our factory.

6 h. p. **$97.50** Complete Boat Outfit (NOT BARE)

Shaft, Propeller Wheel, Stuffing Box, Muffler, Batteries, Spark Coil, Wire Switch, etc.

Write for new 1908 Catalog today.

2½ h. p. guaranteed to develop 3½ h. p. Complete Outfit **$67.50**

Gray Motor Boats Send for catalog of 18, 21, 25 and 30 ft. semi-speed and pleasure boats equipped with Gray Motors—or we will furnish your local boat builder plans of Gray Motor boats free if you install Gray Motors.

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Simplest, most reliable: 50 cents. Post-free. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York

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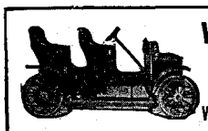

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$550 Up. 12 H. P., Air Cooled
Send for catalogue describing Runabouts, 4 passenger Car, Victor Pullman and Delivery Wagons
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—the fastest and safest boats built. Made of pressed steel plates, with air chambers in each end like a life boat, they are absolutely safe. Faster, lighter and more buoyant than wooden boats—practically indestructible—they don't leak, crack, dry out or wear out, and every boat is absolutely guaranteed. The ideal boats for pleasure, summer resorts, boat liveries, etc.

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THE W. H. MULLINS COMPANY, 143 Franklin St., Salem, Ohio.

given us such a study in his book, "Primitive Secret Societies." This book is especially interesting to the genetic psychologist because of its treatment of primitive adolescence; and to the sociologist because of its treatment of primitive social institutions. As a summary and interpretation of a mass of observations made by many scientists on the social relations of youth among the lower races, it is indeed a significant work. Nowhere else, perhaps, in one volume, may a reader obtain so comprehensive a view of this subject. The author has therefore made a distinct contribution to psychological and sociological literature. The general scope of the work may be inferred from the following headings of chapters: The men's house, the puberty institution, the secret rites, the training of the novice, the power of the elders, development of tribal societies, functions of tribal societies, decline of tribal societies, the clan ceremonies, magical fraternities, and diffusion of initiation ceremonies.

The interest of the book in the main centers in the unfolding manhood of the primitive boy, with the accompanying rites and ceremonies, and their significance for social organization. The author has no theories to prove. He marshals his facts in a perfectly unprejudiced manner and leaves them to tell their own story. The suggestiveness of such a book along practical lines is very great. For instance, there is a strange parallelism between the sharp separation of the sexes among primitive peoples, with the resulting contempt of men for women and the shame at being thought womanish, and the modern attitude of adolescent boys toward the opposite sex, as shown in high school and college. So, too, there is a strange parallelism between the withdrawal of primitive youth into secret fraternities, with their accompanying rites more or less magical, or, in some cases, cruel and bloody, and the modern tendencies of academic youth toward clubs, fraternities, etc., with similar rites. Surely if there is not here a survival of savage instincts and customs, what else may it be?

The work is extremely valuable for any student of human life and social organizations that tries to see things in their beginnings. In its field it may be compared with Westermarck's History of Human Marriage and such other fundamental treatises on the psychical life and institutions of mankind.

Wingate, Charles F. The Sanitary Question Box. A Booklet of Helpful Suggestions on Sanitation and Ventilation in the Home, the Bedroom, the Kitchen, the Cellar, the Laundry, the Stable, etc. 12mo, pp. 59. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. 50 cents.

Within the brief space of 59 pages Mr. Wingate has here brought together a mass of concrete and definite information in regard to ventilation, plumbing, and general household cleanliness, which should be widely useful in promoting the spread of knowledge on these subjects. It is the condensed fruit of long and varied experience.

Tactful.—YOUNG MOTHER—"The doctor thinks the baby looks like me."

VISITOR—"Yes; I wanted to say so, but feared you might be offended."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

A Delicious Tonic
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
A teaspoonful added to a glass of cold water Invigorates, Strengthens and Refreshes.

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CURRENT POETRY

The Marching-Song.

By Robert Underwood Johnson.

Lonely the forest to him who threads it without a companion;
Lonely the sea when its lonely fog lifts upon sailless horizon;
Lonelier populous city to one without comrades or kindred;
Lonelier still when the moonlight—in language invented by lovers—
Speaks of the nights that are gone and the places it, only, remembers.

Thus longing for forest or sea, I sat, in the heat of the city,
My only companion the friend to whom I was writing my envy,
When out of the distance there floated a beautiful choral of voices.
Nearer and nearer they came while I, from my balcony leaning,
Drank with the thirst of the desert the gladdening draft of the music.
Twenty the count of the striplings who marched with a rhythmical footfall,
Joyous the trebles, exultant the tenors, and solemn the basses—
They and their song of a harmony perfect and full and reciprocal,
Music that moistened the eyes long after the singers departed.

Who could they be—thus to add to the beautiful night a new beauty?
Friends, of some serious purpose, united more strongly in singing.
Surely not sons of the rich, for the rich are united in nothing.
Riches divide, and scant is the friendship based only on plenty.
These were no roysterers breaking the rhythm of night with their discord,
Who find no diversion worth while that makes not unhappy their fellows;
Rather some gild of the poor returning from study or pleasure,
Stronger by toil or by rest, each with the strength of his fellows;
Buoyant with youth, glad with hope, and in sympathy banded,
Marching serenely as one, helpfully shoulder to shoulder.

FIT THE GROCER

Wife Made the Suggestion

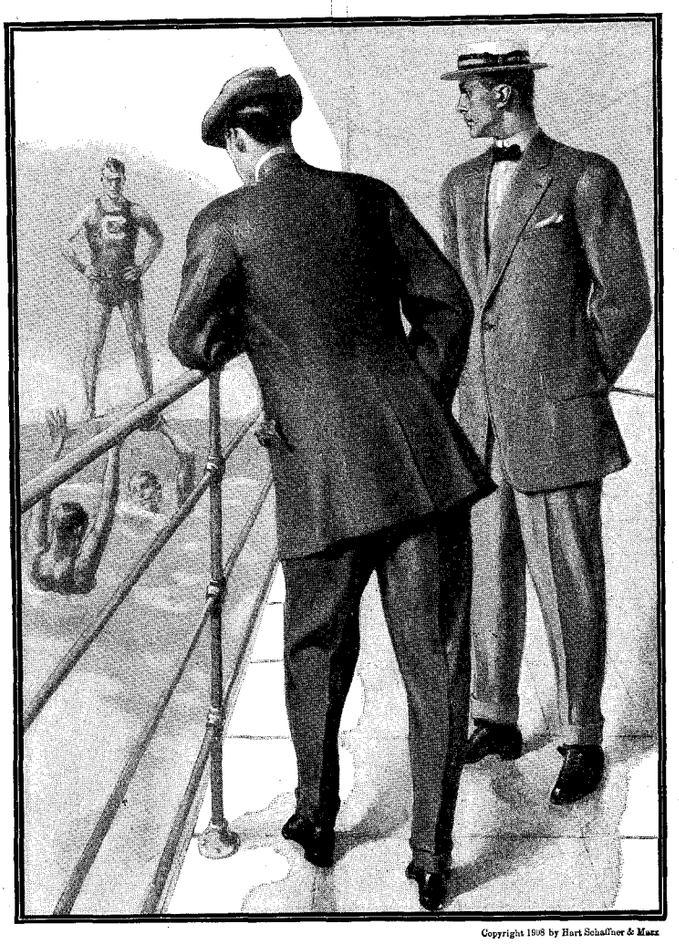
A grocer has excellent opportunity to know the effects of special foods on his customers. A Cleveland grocer has a long list of customers that have been helped in health by leaving off coffee and using Postum Food Coffee.

He says, regarding his own experience: "Two years ago I had been drinking coffee and must say that I was almost wrecked in my nerves.

"Particularly in the morning I was so irritable and upset that I could hardly wait until the coffee was served, and then I had no appetite for breakfast and did not feel like attending to my store duties.

"One day my wife suggested that inasmuch as I was selling so much Postum there must be some merit in it and suggested that we try it. I took home a package and she prepared it according to directions. The result was a very happy one. My nervousness gradually disappeared and today I am all right. I would advise everyone affected in any way with nervousness or stomach troubles, to leave off coffee and use Postum Food Coffee." "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



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SUMMER clothes may as well be good clothes; all-wool, as well as right style.

Send for the Style Book; six cents; shows many styles.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Good Clothes Makers

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DO YOUR OWN PRINTING

$5 press prints cards, labels, etc. Circular, book, newspaper press, $18. Money saver, maker. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, type, paper, etc.

THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Conn.

Fifty Genuine American Havana Cigars for $1

Carriage Prepaid

Special Introductory Offer. Only One Box to a Customer at this Price

This cigar is made in Wheeling, W Va., by men (not women or children) in a clean, sanitary factory, from long clear stock. It is hand work, panatella shape, mild and medium in strength 4½ in. long

Not a cigar in America equals my American Havanas at the price. I want to prove that. Your taste the sole judge. After smoking 10 (or more) if they are not the best you ever had for the money, if they don't equal in quality most retail 3-for-a-quarter cigars, **your dollar back** on your own say-so, without haggling or unwelcome correspondence.

In selling this cigar straight from my factory I save you three profits—salesman's, jobber's and retailer's. I also give you a cigar fresh from the workman's table, its full natural aroma unimpaired by being carried in stock by jobbers and retailers awaiting buyers.

Send $1, your name and address plainly written. I will forward the box of 50 at once, prepaid. This is not a sale unless the cigars please you; if they don't return the balance and get your money. Reference R. G. Dun. Address

HENRY DEHMEL, Dept. H, WHEELING, W. VA.

SURBRUG'S ARCADIA MIXTURE

In each pound there are three to four hundred pipefuls—it costs $2.00 per pound—three-quarters of a cent a pipe.

If you smoke five pipes a day it's less than four cents—five hours of pleasure for four cents—certainly ARCADIA is cheap enough for you to smoke.

SEND 10 CENTS for a sample of the most perfect tobacco known.

THE SURBRUG CO., 132 Reade St., New York

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Back to my letter I went, and with shame I destroyed my repinings.
I thought how the song would have fitted the eloquent vision of Whitman—
Pondered the spirit of comradeship shown in these marchers courageous.

Lonely tho sometime it seems, our wine-press of toil or of sorrow,
Brothers, we move to one ultimate goal, in invisible phalanx,
In columns as wide as the world and as long as the slow-growing ages.
I know you are there by the grasp of your hands and the cheer of your voices.

—*From the forthcoming edition of "Poems"* (The Century Company).

The Rolling Earth.

BY LYDIA SCHUYLER.

Tired of the starshine, impatient of noon,
Spinning through dawn on a search for the moon,
Craving the day and then longing for night,
Ever I flee from the dark, from the light.
Questing the seasons I circle the sun;
Boreas wearies me—winter, have done!
Zephyr in vain lays his hand on my breast,
Autumn allureth—haste, haste with the quest!
Children of men, whom I brought unto birth,
Cry not for peace—ye are Dust of the Earth.

—*American Magazine* (May).

PERSONAL

When George Bernard Shaw Was a Clerk.—Develop the qualities of sheepishness, docility, and cowardice to their utmost and you have the clerk, says George Bernard Shaw, the English playwright, in an article in *The Illustrated Sunday Magazine* on his own career as a clerk. Mr. Shaw believes that the average Englishman and American fall the easiest prey to the drudgery of clerkship. Basing this upon his own experiences, he says:

My father was a man of business. The particular way in which he did business as a corn merchant and mill-owner is now extinct, and was becoming extinct in his time, which means that he was getting poorer without knowing why; for, like ninety-nine out of a hundred men of business, he pursued a routine which he did not understand, and attributed his difficulties vaguely to want of capital, the sum he started with having gone in the bankruptcy of one of his customers. But tho he had no capital to give me, it was assumed in the usual helpless way that I was to become a man of business, too.

Accordingly, an uncle who, as a high official in a government department, had exceptional opportunities of obliging people, not to mention obstructing them if he disliked them, easily obtained for me a stool in a very genteel office; and I should have been there still if I had not broken loose in defiance of all prudence, and become a professional man of genius—a resource not open to every clerk. I mention this to show that the fact that I am not still a clerk may be regarded for the purposes of this article as a mere accident. I am not one of those successful men who can say: "Why don't you do as I did?"

One of my colleagues was an ancient bookkeeper. He had kept the books in a piano warehouse until he was an elderly man, when his employer retired, burned all his ledgers, and cast his bookkeeper adrift. Nowadays that bookkeeper would not find another job at his age; but in the early seventies in Ireland he drifted into the office with me. One day he told me that he suffered so much from cold feet that his life was miserable. I, full of the fantastic mischievousness of youth, told him that if he would keep his feet in ice-cold water every morning when he got up for two or three minutes, he would be completely cured.

Some time afterward he told me that he felt a great affection for me because I had cured his cold feet.

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SWINGING BED
HAMMOCK

For Porches, Lawns, Tents, Bungalows, Dens
Combines Hammock, Couch and Swing Seat

Made without or with wind shields as shown in picture. Made of heavy canvas, strong wood frame and thick mattress with removable mattress cover. Will hold half a dozen people; lasts a lifetime; carefully covered and packed with lines and hooks ready for hanging—sent anywhere by express or freight.

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET
telling more about the advantages and uses of this hammock, and price list of styles and sizes. The genuine Gloucester Hammock is sold only direct by us, the makers. Write *today* for particulars; hammock weather is due.
E. L. Rowe & Son, Inc., 29 Wharf St., Gloucester, Mass.

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If your money can earn six per cent. and at the same time be absolutely safe—and easily available at any time—why should you be satisfied with 3 or 4 per cent.?
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Amply protected by first mortgages on improved real estate—These certificates run for 2 years, or as much longer as you wish—They are issued in amounts of $100 or more, and are negotiable—There isn't any safer, more convenient and profitable investment for savings or idle funds.

Let us send you the booklet giving full information concerning this old, conservative institution.

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ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE
Shake Into Your Shoes

"In a pinch, use Allen's Foot-Ease."

Allen's Foot-Ease, **a powder for the feet.** It relieves painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. **It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age.** Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain relief for ingrowing nails, sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. We have over 30,000 testimonials. **TRY IT TO-DAY.** Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. **Do not accept any substitute.** Sent by mail for 25c. in stamps.

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE. Also Free sample of the FOOT-EASE Sanitary CORN-PAD, a new invention. Address
ALLEN S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

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He had followed my advice; and his toes now glowed all day with a cheerful warmth. Perhaps they really glowed; perhaps it was only by contrast with the agony of the morning's freezing that they seemed warm. Anyhow, he supposed that I had cured him, and regarded me as a benefactor for the rest of his life. Being on these easy terms, we often had little discussions, in the course of which he would put to me such delicate points as whether he was justified in accepting a five-pound note which had reached him in an unaddrest envelope, and which had been placed there, he suspected, by a Parliamentary representative of the city of Dublin for whom he had voted.

One day he mentioned his son; and I asked him was his son also a bookkeeper. He suddenly became vehement to the verge of positive fury (I should never have supposed him either physically or morally capable of it), and declared that rather than see his son a clerk he would have let him die in his cradle. I concluded from this that he had made his son an Arctic explorer, or something heroic of that kind, and was considerably let down on hearing that he was only a chemist's assistant.

I wondered whether there was any clerk alive who really liked being a clerk, or who would choose that occupation for his son if he had any choice in the matter. When this old bookkeeper friend of mine died, which he presently did (possibly in consequence of putting his feet in cold water every morning), it was proposed that I should become bookkeeper. I flatly refused, to the astonishment of my excellent employer. His reason for making me the offer is worth mentioning. He wanted the position which I then held for a relative of his own. That is one of the things that happen to a clerk. He gets supplanted by a son or other relative of the firm. In my case there was nothing to complain of. The arrangements made, and my friendly relations with the relative in question, left me no grievance in the matter; but the thing does not always occur in that way, and the likelihood of such supplantation gives an insecurity to clerkship which does not menace a warehouseman or a porter.

I was sober and respectable; and I bowed to my fate by assuming that when work was put into my hands I had to get it done one way or another. But

FEEDING FOR HEALTH

Directions by a Food Expert

A complete change in food makes a complete change in the body. Therefore if you are ailing in any way, the surest road back to health is to change your diet. Try the following breakfast for ten days and mark the result.

Two soft boiled eggs, (if you have a weak stomach, boil the eggs as follows: put two eggs into a pint tin cup of boiling water, cover and set off the stove. Take out in nine minutes; the whites will be the consistency of cream and partly digested. Don't change the directions in any particular) some fruit, cooked or raw, cooked preferred, a slice of toast, a little butter, four heaping teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts with some cream, a cup of properly boiled Postum Food Coffee.

The Grape-Nuts breakfast food is fully and scientifically cooked at the factory, and both that and the Postum have the diastase (that which digests the starchy part) developed in the manufacture. Both the food and the coffee, therefore, are predigested and assist, in a natural way, to digest the balance of the food. Lunch at noon the same.

For dinner in the evening use meat and one or two vegetables. Leave out the fancy desserts. Never over-eat. Better a little less than too much.

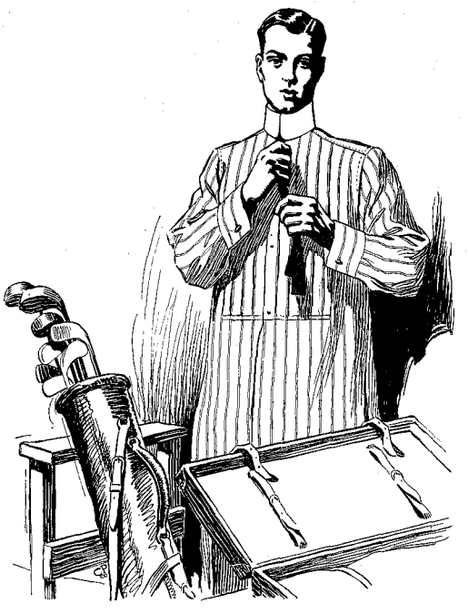
If you can use health as a means to gain success in business or in a profession it is well worth the time and attention required to arrange your diet to accomplish the result. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Cluett

TOWN AND COUNTRY

SHIRTS



are made of specially woven cloths—In many cases the patterns are designed by the maker's own designers, and in every case they are confined to the line—$1.50 and more.

Sold only under Cluett label.

"To-Day's Shirt," a booklet, is yours for the asking.

CLUETT, PEABODY & COMPANY, Makers of Arrow Collars, 463 River Street, Troy, N. Y.

Dioxogen

THE ANTISEPTIC CLEANSER

FOR MOUTH, TEETH AND THROAT; FOR CUTS, WOUNDS

and burns, and unhealthy conditions or injuries, where infectious substances prevent healing. Dioxogen contains only one active ingredient, oxygen—real oxygen that can be absolutely identified, weighed and measured, oxygen that bubbles and foams as it works. Oxygen is the only workman in Dioxogen. Druggists everywhere.

THE OAKLAND CHEMICAL COMPANY : : : NEW YORK

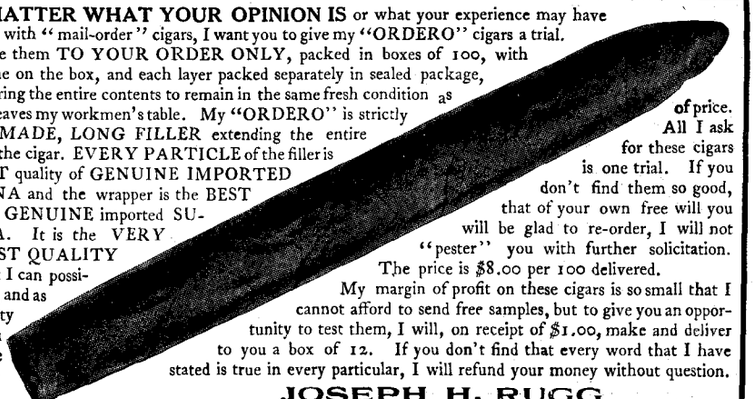
TABULATED DIGEST OF DIVORCE LAWS

A folding chart showing in tabulated form the divorce laws of every State in the United States. By HUGO HIRSH. Cloth cover, $1.50. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, New York.

TOLSTOY'S PLAYS. Containing LEO TOLSTOY'S great plays, "The Power of Darkness," "The Fruit Distiller" and "The Fruits of Culture." (The second volume of Tolstoy's *Complete Works*. Library Edition.) 8vo, cloth, half-tone frontispiece, 262 pages. $1.50. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

NO MATTER WHAT YOUR OPINION IS or what your experience may have been with "mail-order" cigars, I want you to give my "ORDERO" cigars a trial.

I make them TO YOUR ORDER ONLY, packed in boxes of 100, with your name on the box, and each layer packed separately in sealed package, thus insuring the entire contents to remain in the same fresh condition as when it leaves my workmen's table. My "ORDERO" is strictly HAND-MADE, LONG FILLER extending the entire length of the cigar. EVERY PARTICLE of the filler is the BEST quality of GENUINE IMPORTED HAVANA and the wrapper is the BEST quality of GENUINE imported SUMATRA. It is the VERY HIGHEST QUALITY cigar that I can possibly make, and as good quality as you can procure anywhere regardless of price. All I ask for these cigars is one trial. If you don't find them so good, that of your own free will you will be glad to re-order, I will not "pester" you with further solicitation. The price is $8.00 per 100 delivered.



Exact size and shape

My margin of profit on these cigars is so small that I cannot afford to send free samples, but to give you an opportunity to test them, I will, on receipt of $1.00, make and deliver to you a box of 12. If you don't find that every word that I have stated is true in every particular, I will refund your money without question.

JOSEPH H. RUGG

Established 1843 742 Market Street, Blairsville, Pa.

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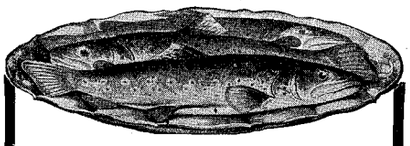

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Is an important course in any well regulated dinner. It is rendered far more agreeable and appetizing by the addition of

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there are lots of youths like that. There must, I should say, be an almost continuous supply of docile, respectable lads in their teens who, in return for a business training, and perhaps rather more social consideration than the ordinary clerk enjoys, are ready to do the work of an adult for the salary of a youth.

Office work is so largely routine that there is no reason in the nature of the work itself why they should not do it quite as well as men, if not better, tho there may be every social reason for giving every youth a higher training, both physical and intellectual, than he can possibly get at an office desk. The effect of the competition of youths on adult clerks is disastrous. I can not recollect the exact figures, but I know that the man whom I replaced was no better off than most clerks who have the handling of a good deal of money; that is to say, he had about enough to keep himself and his family on in the ordinary clerkly way, and no more. I, being only seventeen years of age, accepted a rise of salary which brought my emoluments to about one-third of what he had been receiving. This was a crime much worse than most of those which are punished with two years' hard labor.

A Remarkable Newspaper Feat.—One of the most notable newspaper feats known to the newspaper world was engineered by a Baltimore editor, Gen. Felix Agnus, in connection with the Sampson-Schley naval controversy. The full details of the affair, which have recently been made public in the New York *Telegraph*, are as follows:

It was at the time that President McKinley was contemplating sending to the Senate the naval appointments that General Agnus began to take a lively and dangerous interest in the Sampson-Schley controversy. That is, his interest was dangerous to Admiral Sampson.

Not only did there exist a Damon and Pythias friendship between General Agnus and Admiral Schley, but the principle involved appealed to General Agnus. He learned that it was the intention of President McKinley to send to the Senate the names of Schley and Sampson on the same day, but giving Sampson the preference and a rating much higher than that of Schley. All the fighting blood in General Agnus's body was aroused by this information. It was up to him to make a fight for Schley—and he made it. He sent his reporters, special correspondents, and special writers scurrying all over the country. He gathered together a perfect presentation of the case for Schley and against Sampson. He gathered every bit of information that it was possible to collect about Sampson as well as about Schley.

He had one striking editorial written setting forth the merits of the Sampson-Schley controversy, and pointing out wherein a man who stayed and fought differed from a man who was absent and merely constructively a participant in the big fight off Santiago.

The material collected was sufficient to make one complete edition of the Baltimore *American*. The type was set, the plates cast, and one copy of this special edition was printed off. With this under his arm and blood in his eye General Agnus went to Washington. He called upon President McKinley and laid the unique copy of that special edition before McKinley.

"There has been printed only this copy," said General Agnus. "It will be published to-morrow if you are still determined to send the Sampson promotion to the Senate."

President McKinley looked the paper over.

"This interests me deeply, General Agnus," he said. "Will you leave it with me? I promise to do nothing in the matter of the Senate nominations until I have communicated with you."

The result of President McKinley's examination

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of that special copy of the special edition of the Baltimore *American* is well known. J stice was done to Admiral Schley, and the plates that were kept locked up in a safe in the Baltimore *American* building were destroyed. There was never occasion to use more than that one copy.

An English M.P. in a Turkish Prison.—The story of an English M.P., William O'Brien, who recently visited a Turkish prison in Jerusalem, adds a graphic as well as ghastly page to the long record of prison interiors. The writer, with his wife and dragoman, Alexander, arranged a visit to the jail with the Governor-General of the territory, who accompanied them. The risks which the Englishman unknowingly ran and his unconscious play of heroism are amusingly told. To quote from the New York *Sun:*

It never once occurred to me that the visit was to be otherwise than an ordered inspection of ranges of cells and private interviews with meek prisoners, cowering under the eye of the governor—a mere commonplace ceremonial of the Irish or English order, with, of course, an element of Oriental bakshish thrown in. There seemed to be some hesitation about unlocking the second gate, and Alexander, with a length of face I did not in the least understand at the moment, asked me if I really desired to go in. "Why, certainly," was the reply. "What on earth else did we come for?"

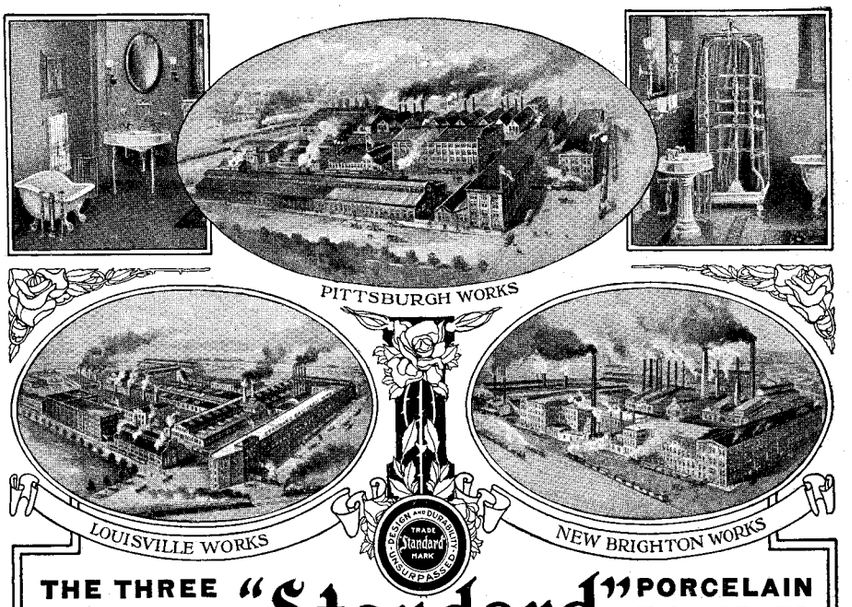
The little wicket in the inner gate was thereupon unlocked, and the governor was the first to step into the prison courtyard. I immediately followed. Alexander crawled through it, with a countenance lengthier than ever, but with the expression of resignation with which the Oriental accepts the maddest freaks of "English" eccentricity (for as to expecting the Oriental to master the difference between "English" and "Irish," however humiliating to our national pride may be the confession, you might as well expect him to understand the controversy whether the main street of Dublin ought to be called "O'Connell Street" or "Sackville Street"). The lock of the little wicket then immediately clicked, and we stood in the open courtyard with the two iron gates to freedom locked behind us.

The Governor, the dragoman, and myself were no sooner landed inside the locked grilles than from all sides there poured in upon us a horde of savages about as undesirable-looking as ever glared upon you from a chamber of horrors—with the additional drawback of being hungry flesh and blood instead of wax. We were, in fact, in the midst of one hundred and sixty of the choicest bandits and assassins of the Turkish Empire, some of them waiting to be hanged, and all of them pretty well deserving to be, and from their throats came the yell which makes one word, at least, of the Arabic language as familiar as the name of Cook to the European traveler—the hoarse hungry yell of "Bakshish!" . . . . . .

I soon began to distinguish amid the mob two prison warders, each carrying a whip but in little else, either of dress, or, indeed, physiognomy, distinguishable from their murderous flock. The purse of medjidiehs and "metallics" had been confided to Alexander; but as it was now evident that the distribution of the coin was to be the first and indeed only practical business of our visit in the eyes of the wolves who were leaping in upon us, the purse-bearer began to evince a nervousness that soon grew to panic.

A happy thought, however, of the Governor saved the situation for the moment. The purse was transferred to my wife, who from her seat on the safe side of the grille was able to make the distribution in small quantities without any danger of a general grab with tooth and claw. A short speech of remonstrance from the Governor, reenforced by an unceremonious application of the warders' whips upon the bare shins of the ringleaders, obtained a temporary success for an arrangement by which the headsman of each dormitory of eight or ten convicts came forward to the bars to receive his comrades' allowance, which was thereupon ticked off by the Governor on his note-book.

But this was a slow process; it became more and more evident that nothing short of another miracle of the loaves and fishes would make the fifty francs



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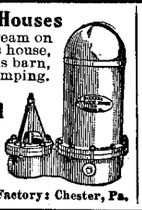

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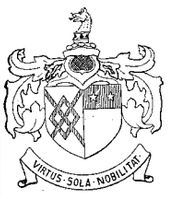

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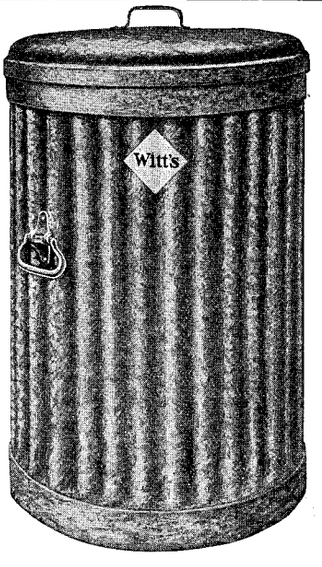

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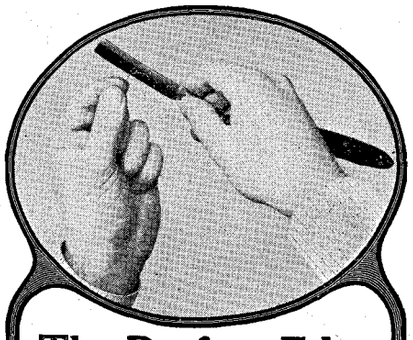

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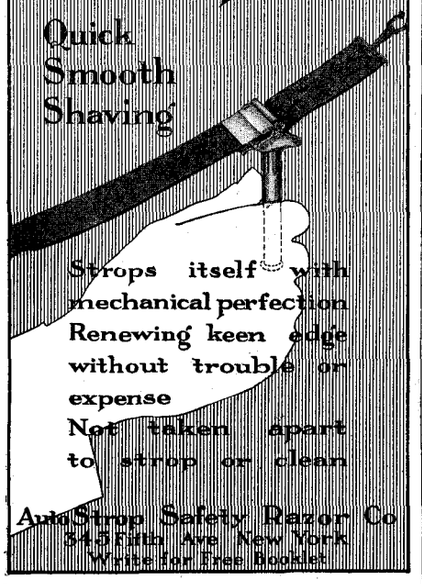

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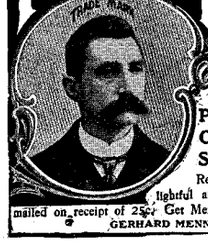

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of any avail to satisfy the multitude. They prest in more and more aggressively, with eyes like dagger thrusts, and greedy yells, some of them brandishing the tools with which they had been employed on prison labor and others utilizing skilfully the irons with which their legs were chained. The warders' whips, even if there was room to wield them, were no longer of any greater efficacy than a pitchfork to keep out the sea. The Governor's face, I now noticed for the first time, was pale enough for a white man; but my first real suspicion of the situation came through a roar of pain from the unfortunate dragoman, who, with an agonized groan, whispered to me, "They'll murder us!"

So little had either my wife or myself realized the situation—for, understanding little of what was passing, and taking it for granted that all the passion and fury was simply the Oriental mode of scrambling for coppers, I was on the best of terms with our murderous friends, addrest some excellent observations to them in the English tongue, and was allowed to push them back in a rough and tumble way without resistance—so exaggerated, I say, seemed Friend Alexander's alarm that I burst out laughing. But the moment I saw his face, livid with terror, the laugh came to an untimely end. "They're pinching my arm like knives and threatening to kill me," he whispered, and I dare say by way of rebuke to my misplaced merriment, "what will happen to my wife and children?"

The argument was not to be answered. But how to get away? For the two iron gates were locked behind us; the Governor and the two luckless warders were tossing—*rari nantes in gurgite vasto*—amidst the black deluge of rascality around us, and if it had once come to a rush they could have had our money or our lives, or both combined, before there would be the slightest chance of our being able to creep out through the tiny iron wickets between us and liberty. Even in the high tide of his panic a stroke of genius worthy of his illustrious protonym inspired Alexander. "Our supply of money is exhausted. We must go out for change," he shouted with whatever ghastly cheerfulness he could muster to the wolves who had him by the neck and shoulders.

The promise of a fresh prey had an instantaneous effect. The wolves fell surlily back while the iron wickets were being unlocked, and Alexander and myself were creeping through the next moment, the locks clicked comfortably behind us, and we were safe in the guard-room, receiving the congratulations of the soldiers who had been watching the drama through the bars. Like many another who has earned laurels on false pretences, I was amazed to find myself a hero in the eyes of the Turks for the cheerfulness and coolness with which, in utter ignorance of the danger, I confronted and kept at bay our horde of cutthroats.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Her Excuse.—A tiny four-year-old was spending a night away from home.

At bed-time she knelt at the knee of her hostess to say her prayers, expecting the usual prompting.

Finding Mrs. B. unable to help her out, she concluded thus:

"Please, God, 'scuse me. I can't remember my prayers, and I'm staying with a lady who don't know any."—*Home Herald.*

A Pleasure Not To Be Missed.—The teacher of a certain school received the following note explaining the absence of one of her pupils the day before:

"Plese excooze Henny for absents yesterday. Him an' me got a chance of a ride to a funeral in a charrige, an' I let him stay to home as he had never rode in a charrige an' never went to a funeral, nor had many other pleasures. So plese excooze."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

Easily.—"Well, young Dr. Slicer has made his mark already, hasn't he?"

"Yes—did it on his first case."

"Great work! What did he do?"

"Vaccinated him."—*Cleveland Leader.*

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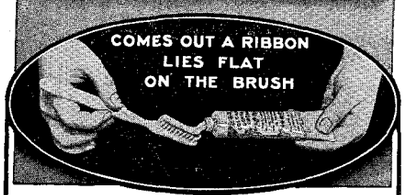

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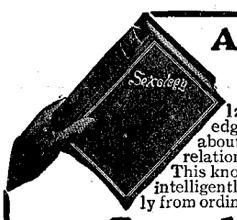

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Nearer the End.—"If I were younger," said the rich old man, "I believe I might win you for my wife."

"Yes," replied the cold beauty, dreamily considering his sixty-five years; "or, say, fifteen years older."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Already Convinced.—"Do you believe in ghosts?" asked the man who resents all superstition.

"No, suh," answered Mr. Erastus Pinkley. "An' all I's hopin' is dat dem ghos'es will lemme stay dat way 'stid o' comin' aroun' tryin' to convince me."—*Washington Star.*

She Had.—"I have never loved before," he said.

"Well," she replied, "I am not running a kindergarten."—*Bohemian.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

May 8.—The House of Commons passes, on second reading, by a vote of 201 to 7, the bill repealing the Irish coercion act of 1887.

May 9.—Winston Spencer Churchill, president of the Board of Trade in the reconstructed Liberal Cabinet, is returned to Parliament from Dundee by a majority of 2,709.

The foundation-stone of a new city to supplant Cettinge as capital of Montenegro is laid on the shores of the Adriatic by the Prince of Montenegro.

May 12.—Two schooners engaged in tortoise-fishing off the Isle of Pines are seized, a revenue-cutter firing a shot into one of them before she would heave to.

Great Britain, Russia, France, and Italy decide to withdraw their troops from Crete because of the peaceful conditions which prevail on the island.

May 13.—Japan emphatically refuses China's offer of a modification of terms regarding the construction of a railway line in Manchuria

May 14.—The federation of Denmark and Iceland is provided for in a report submitted to King Frederick.

French and Spanish troops have a clash of arms at Casablanca in which one man is killed and several are wounded.

The Franco-British Exhibition is opened in London by the Prince of Wales.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

May 8.—Secretary Metcalf reviews the combined Atlantic and Pacific fleets at San Francisco.

An early morning fire destroys two business-blocks in Atlanta, causing a loss of $1,500,000.

May 10.—Minister Russell leaves Puerto Cabello for the United States. The plague is reported to be increasing at La Guayra.

May 12.—Secretary Taft leaves Colon for Charleston, on the *Prairie*, concluding a successful trip as peacemaker on the Isthmus.

May 13.—It is reported that a tornado has destroyed the village of Gilliam, La., killing or injuring fifty persons.

May 14.—The aeroplane of the Wright brothers, of Dayton, Ohio, is wrecked in an experimental flight near Manteo, N. C., after a successful flight of seven or eight miles.

WASHINGTON.

May 11.—The Agricultural Appropriation Bill is passed by the Senate.

Senator Rayner introduces a resolution in the Senate calling for a court of inquiry in the case of Col. William T. Stewart.

The bill prohibiting gambling in the District of Columbia is passed by the House.

The corner-stone of the new building for the Bureau of American Republics in Washington is laid, President Roosevelt, Secretary Root, Andrew Carnegie, and the Brazilian Ambassador making addresses.

May 12.—The Post-office Appropriation Bill, carrying $229,027,367, is passed by the Senate.

May 13.—The bill restoring the motto, "In God We Trust," to the coins is passed by the Senate.

Forty-four Governors and many other well-known public men take part with President Roosevelt in the conference at Washington on conservation of national resources.

May 14.—The House passes the Vreeland Currency Bill by a vote of 184 to 145.

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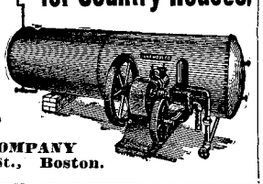

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"P. M. D.," Meta, Mo.—The rule you ask for is: the second element of a compound whose first element is a numeral adjective is not pluralized. Thus we say, correctly, a ten-foot pole; a three-story house; a five-mile race, etc.

"H. C.," Tiffin, O.—There are two pronunciations. Of these the preferred is gar'ej. In the French, pronunciation the last syllable rimes with large.

"H. B.," Fort Russell, Wyo.—The words *insanitary* and *unsanitary* are both in good use, and the matter of preference is purely one of personal choice.

"G. E. B.," Litchfield, Ky.—*Thunder* is the sound that follows lightning, and it is due to disturbance of the air by the electrical discharge. Ganot says "Some attribute the noise of the rolling of thunde to the reflection of sound from the ground and from the clouds. Others have considered the lightning not as a single discharge, but as a series of discharges each of which gives rise to a particular sound. But as these partial discharges proceed from points at different distances and from zones of unequal density, it follows not only that they reach the ear of the observer successively, but that they bring sounds of unequal density, which occasion the duration and inequality of the rolling."

"A. B. C.," Harmony, Ga.—The correct pronunciation of *chauffeur* is show"fur'. The original meaning of the French word *chauffeur* is a workman who has charge of lighting and keeping alight the fire of a forge, of a furnace, or of a boiler. The word literally translated may be rendered *stoker*. The word in its application to the driving of motor-cars is defined by the French dictionaries as the driver of an automobile.

"F. X. D.," Ellicott City, Md.—*Stamina*, originally the plural of *stamen*, and still sometimes used with a plural verb, is commonly construed as a singular.

"A. B.," Baker City, Ore.—The word *fish* is used as a singular or plural, and in the latter number it is sometimes rendered *fishes;* as "We have here but five loaves and two fishes" (*Matt.* xiv. 17). The word *elk* is used also as a singular or plural, the latter number sometimes taking "es," as in Captain Smith's "Travels and Adventures" (1629); or "s," as in Milton's "History of Moscovia" (1628), said to have been written by the poet's own hand before he lost his sight—"People riding on elks." Washington Irving favored the last form: see "Astoria," where he wrote: "They saw frequent gangs of stately elks."

The word *quail* in its plural form takes "s"—this dates from 1684. *Salmon* and *trout* are used for either the singular or the plural number.

"C. M. H.," Pittsburgh, Pa.—"Kindly explain the proper use of the pronoun 'myself.' Many speakers and writers use the word instead of 'I.' I would use the word to emphasize a statement, *e.g.*, 'I will do it myself,' or 'I, myself, saw it,' etc."

The STANDARD DICTIONARY, page 1172, says of "myself": . . . "I; me; the emphatic form of *I* and *me*, and reflexive of *me*: in the nominative used *mostly* with *I* in apposition, *but sometimes alone*; as, *I myself* will see to it; as for *myself*, I know not." In poetry "myself" is often used instead of "I," as in the following from Milton: "which way I fly is hell; *myself* am hell." Goold Brown ("Grammar of English Grammars," p. 312) says: "The compound personals, when they are nominatives before the verb, are *commonly* associated with the simple; as, "I *myself* also am a man,'" thus implying that *exceptionally* they are not so associated. Murray's Oxford Dictionary, page 3923, says: "In the nominative it [*myself*] is always used for emphasis, in apposition with *I or alone*. . . . '*Myself* will mount the rostrum in his favor, and strive to gain his pardon.'—*Addison*, Cato, ii. 2."

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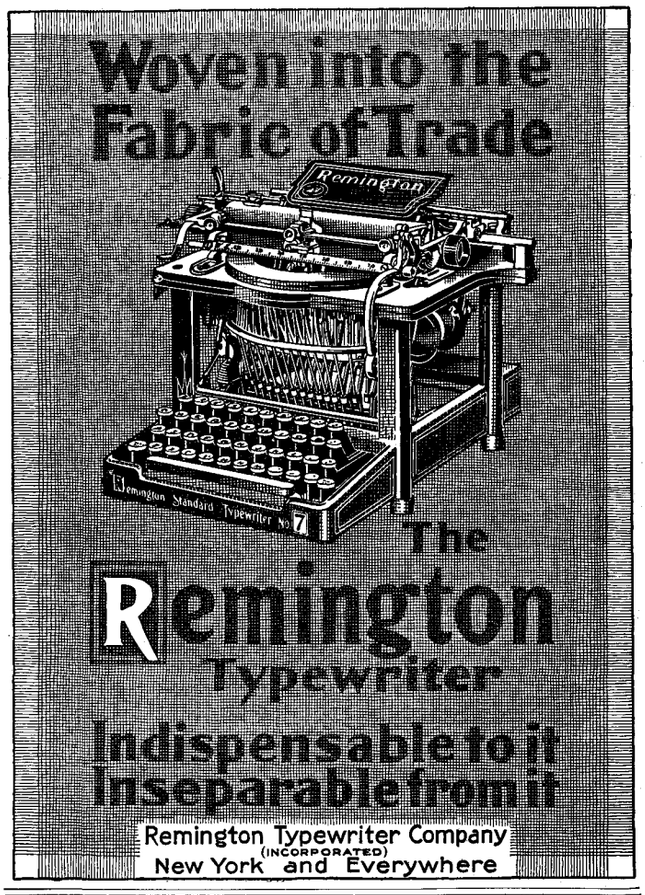

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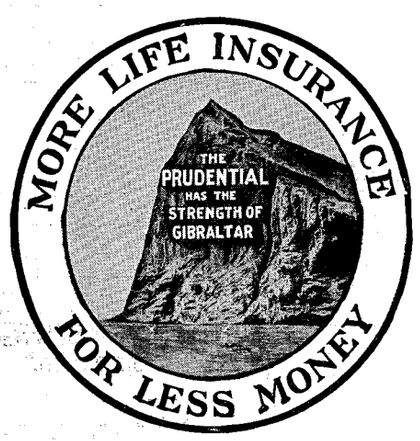

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